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NAKASONE MEETS WITH U.S. ADVISOR GASTON SIGUR

OW140519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO -- The United States formally accepted a Japanese proposal Wednesday for a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in January, probably in California, to discuss world peace, disarmament and bilateral matters. This was made public after Nakasone met Gaston Sigur, special advisor to the U.S. President, at the prime minister's official residence.

In the 50-minute meeting, Sigur was quoted as telling Nakasone the President will heartily welcome the prime minister to the United States.

Details of Nakasone's U.S. trip will be formalized through diplomatic channels, according to Japanese Government sources. Other sources said Nakasone will probably leave for the United States January 2 and return to Tokyo three days later after a meeting with Reagan on the U.S. west coast in California. This will be the fifth meeting between the two leaders in two years.

Nakasone has said he would like to have talks with Reagan before his inauguration on January 20. While Reagan was reelected in the November 6 elections, Nakasone won a second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), hence prime minister, earlier this month.

ENVOY WARNS OF U.S. 'TRADE FAIRNESS' CALL

OW141113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO -- The United States will press for "fair" trade with Japan next year in the face of mounting trade deficits, Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara warned Wednesday. "The United States has been displeased with the fact that exports of American products are not increasing as it has hoped for," he told a news conference after meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Okawara told the premier Japan should "make every effort possible" to help rectify the trade imbalance with America because the issue would be in the spotlight in the United States in 1985.

The envoy called on Nakasone to explain the post-presidential election mood, a new congress and its relations with the administration and to discuss a new year meeting of Reagan and Nakasone.

The two leaders will discuss how the United States and Japan could cooperate for global peace, Okawara said in the course of a review of the global situation, including stalled arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The ambassador to Washington is now in Tokyo primarily to attend a three-day meeting of Japanese envoys to Latin America which began at the Foreign Ministry Wednesday.

Okawara forecast that the Reagan administration, while avoiding import restrictions as much as possible, would request Tokyo to take additional market-opening measures to trim the trade imbalance which is feared to top 30 billion dollars this year. Washington would urge Japan to be "fair in every field, including trade and defense," he argued. He suggested that Japan to counter protectionist sentiment in America.

A case like metal bats' should never be repeated at all cost, Okawara stressed in reference to the infamous example of Japan's closed market to imports. It took several years for Japan to dismantle numerous regulations for imports of American metal bats.

On defense, the envoy said, the Reagan administration, as in the first term, would continue to expect Japan to beef up its defense capabilities in the second term without making specific requests.

JAPAN-U.S. MONETARY TALKS RESUME IN TOKYO

OW140337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO -- Two-day talks, a follow-up of last May's Japan-U.S. yen-dollar committee meeting, started here Wednesday to study yen's internationalization and Japan's financial market liberalization, the Finance Ministry said. According to ministry officials, Japan expressed to the U.S. its decision to implement a series of financial market liberalization measures, including those to allow eight foreign banks to enter Japan's trust business market through establishment of subsidiaries here.

But both sides are at loggerheads on the scope of brokerage business vis-a-vis banker's acceptance of the yen-demoninated government bonds. The Japanese side would like to restrict such business to banks and call loan dealers, while the U.S. side is insisting on foreign securities firms' entry.

Japan is represented at the meeting by Tomomitsu Oba, vice minister of finance for international affairs, and the U.S., by Beryl W. Sprinkel, under secretary for monetary affairs.

DESTROYERS, SUBS TO JOIN IN EXERCISE WITH U.S.

OW131257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- America's latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the Carl Vinson, will be among three flattops participating in a joint Japan-U.S. military drill to be staged in the western Pacific November 15-30, the Maritime Self-Defense force (MSDF) disclosed Tuesday. The other two U.S. aircraft carriers involved in the two week long mock seabattle are the nuclear-powered Enterprise and the Midway, the MSDF officers said.

Senior MSDF officers will board one of the three flattops to receive information on submarines and planes to be collected by the U.S. carrier unit, they said. In addition to the three flattops, the U.S. Navy will send six battleships to the joint drill. Japan will join with 12 destroyers and three submarines, the MSDF officers said.

OFFICIALS SAY NO ACCORD ON WHALING MORATORIUM

OW140517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, Nov. 13 KYODO -- The U.S. Government announced Tuesday Japan has agreed to end all commercial whaling no later than 1988 but Japanese officials said the agreement covers only sperm whaling, and there is no accord on whaling moratorium.

Japanese delegates to Japan-U.S. whaling talks, under way here since November 1, emphasized they did not make any pledge to stop all whaling. Japan and the United States will hold another round of negotiations on this issue at a later date.

In announcing Japan has agreed to end all commercial whaling no later than 1988, U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the negotiations are over now. "... It is now up to the Japanese to take the appropriate actions to bring an end to their whaling activities," he said.

In return for this, according to the U.S. announcement, the United States agrees that Japan can continue limited whaling through 1987 if it withdraws its objections to the International Whaling Commission's current prohibition of sperm whaling and the commission's current prohibition of sperm whaling and the commission's future moratorium on commercial whaling by specified dates.

The U.S. Commerce Department said the two-phase agreement calls first for the Japanese to withdraw their objections to the sperm whaling prohibition by December 13. In return for the withdrawal, to be effective no later than 1988, the United States will not apply sanctions for the catching of up to 400 sperm whales in the current season (1984) and next season (1985). The United States has threatened to ban all Japanese fishing operations in its 200-mile fishery zone, if Japan continued whaling.

The second phase of the agreement, it said, calls for the Japanese to withdraw their objection by April 1, 1985 to the commercial whaling moratorium, effective no later than 1988. Japan may continue whaling for two additional seasons without the United States invoking sanctions, it said, adding that a limit of 200 sperm whales was set for each the 1986 and 1987 seasons. The Japanese delegates, however, said no agreement has been reached on this second phase. They said the U.S. announcement was "unilateral."

Japanese sources here said the "unilateral" U.S. announcement apparently reflects the U.S. Government's intention to continue to pressure Japan to agree to the prohibition of all commercial whaling. The International Whaling Commission has adopted a resolution to impose a moratorium into effect during 1985 and 1986, depending on the type of whaling.

Japan has filed an objection against the IWC resolution, which has no legal binding powers.

Commerce Secretary Baldrige, meanwhile, said that if Japan fails to act on the provisions of the agreement, the United States will immediately invoke sanctions which would reduce the amount of fish the Japanese are permitted to catch in U.S. waters by at least 50 percent.

'POLITICO-LABOR' MISSION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

OW140329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO -- Politico-labor mission left for Moscow Wednesday on a weeklong vis't to the Soviet Union to appeal for detente and peace efforts. The mission was sent jointly by the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito, the United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren), New Liberal Club (NLC) and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), Japan's second largest organized labor.

DSP leader Ryosaku Sasaki is leading the delegation. Mission members include Komeito Vice Chairman Yoshiyuki Asai, NLC floor leader Kosuke Ito, Shaminren head Hideo Den, and Domei President Tadanobu Usami.

Sasaki and his mission hope to meet with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and appeal for Soviet efforts to promote dialogue with the United States and to resume arms controls talks. Komeito, a Buddhist-oriented party, is the second largest opposition party, and DSP No 3. NLC, a conservative party formed by splinters from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, is the coalition partner for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

RESEARCH EXPEDITION TEAM LEAVES FOR ANTARCTIC

OW140227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov 14 KYODO -- The icebreaker Shirase with a 48-member Japanese Antarctic research expedition left here for the Antarctic mainly to set out on construction of Japan's third base on the South Pole. The 26th expedition was seen off by their families and friends at Tokyo's Harumi pier where the 11,600-ton icebreaker left on its second navigation following its maiden voyage last year. Two Chinese scientists were also on board the icebreaker as observers.

The expedition will start construction of Japan's third base to build up observation setups while engaging itself in an international joint research on Antarctic oceanic ecosystem and life resources. The new base is planned to be built at the northern foot of the Sor-Rondane mountains about 600 kilometers west of Japan's first and main Showa base.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE AUSTRALIAN BEEF IMPORTS

OW130347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 KYODO -- The government Tuesday gave the formal go-ahead for an annual 9,000-ton increase in beef imports over the next four years. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Moriyoshi Sato presented to the day's biweekly cabinet meeting a beef import plan worked out on the basis of a broad agreement between Japan and Australia.

Under the accord, reached last July, Japan's annual import ceiling will rise to 177,000 tons by fiscal 1987, compared with 141,000 tons in fiscal 1983.

Japan will notify the Australian Government of the plan in writing Wednesday. Australia is the largest beef supplier to Japan, claiming nearly 70 percent of total Japanese imports. Of the annual increase, high-quality beef is to account for 6,900 tons of aged beef 1,000 tons.

KEIDANREN PRESSES NAKASONE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

OW131227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 KYODO -- Top Japanese business leaders Tuesday pressed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to resolutely carry out administrative reform to streamline government offices and staff, according to official sources. Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and other leading Keidanren members called for reconstruction of state finances without tax hikes and deregulation of government controls on private business operations in their meeting with Nakasone. The business leaders also requested strengthening of the free trade system by overcoming frictions with foreign countries as well as a thorough review of the education system, the sources said.

In reply, Nakasone said that his cabinet would compile the fiscal 1985 budget taking the requests into consideration. He emphasized that reconstruction of the deficit-ridden state finances without raising taxes and completion of the administrative reform "constitute the lifeline of the Nakasone cabinet," according to the sources.

NAKASONE REGRETS ZUSHI MAYORAL ELECTION RESULT

OW120743 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 12 Nov 84

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Zushi, Kanagawa Pref., Nov. 12 KYODO -- Environmentalist Kiichiro Tomino won a snap mayoral election here Monday, beating the government-backed incumbent and throwing a controversial housing complex for American servicemen into jeopardy. "This is regrettable," Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said of the election result.

Tomino, 40, garnered 16,421 votes against 15,346 for three-term incumbent Torayoshi Mishima in one of the most heated elections of recent years. Tomino's victory set Zushi City Hall squarely against the government over the 920-apartment project planned for American servicemen stationed at nearby Yokosuka Naval Base. The Defense Facilities Agency has proposed building the complex in the Ikego hills, a former ammunition dump used by the American military.

The Tomino camp says that the project would destroy the natural environment of Ikego, a wooded area which environmentalists says has become home to some 50 species of birds and animals. Privately, some campaign workers in the Tomino camp say they don't want the housing project in Zushi because they fear that the presence of American servicemen would turn Zushi into a "base city."

Nakasone, speaking to reporters at his official residence, said the government will try to persuade local residents to accept the housing plan. However, Tomino has rejected the project, vowing to fight with whatever means he can to keep the project out of Zushi, a small coastal town about 50 kilometers southwest of Tokyo. "We may refuse to provide garbage collection and sewage facilities" if the government decides to push the project through, he told KYODO on Sunday, election day.

Tomino, 40, an astronomer by training and the owner of a small factory, sounded more conciliatory Monday after he had won the election. In a post-election news conference, Tomino dropped any reference to confrontation with Tokyo and said he plans to hold talks with the government. The government in Tokyo had claimed the housing project -- which would occupy 27 percent of the Ikego hills area -- would have no environmental impact.

The election came after Mishima resigned in the face of a recall petition. Mishima, a 71-year-old conservative who had won the previous election unopposed, was originally against the project. However, he later acceded to the government plan after Zushi was promised a hospital and recreation facilities.

Angered at what they considered Mishima's turnabout, Tomino and his supporters collected 18,600 signatures, more than 40 percent of the registered voters, in the petition to recall the mayor. Beyond the housing issue, Tomino's victory also demonstrated the impotence of national party machines in a local election that touches the nerves of local people.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, along with its coalition partner, the New Liberal Club, brought in big-name politicians to help Mishima. In contrast, the Tomino camp was made up almost entirely of environmentalists and housewives, who formed a volunteer campaign organization called "Citizens' Group for the Children and Preservation of Greenery." Reflecting intense interest in the mayoral race, voter turn-out at Sunday's balloting was a record 74.8 percent, far exceeding the 52.8 percent registered in the previous poll seven years ago.

SOVIET BORDER TALK DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Banquet Held

SK130407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Government gave a banquet last evening in honor of the Soviet government delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs M.S. Kapitsa which arrived in Pyongyang yesterday to attend the Korean-Soviet border talks.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 12 November carries a 3-minute report on the 12 November banquet given in Pyongyang in honor of the visiting Soviet delegation headed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapista. This report has been compared with the KCNA report and has been found to be identical with the following exceptions. At this point the radio version supplies the passage: "Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation led by M.S. Kapista, vice minister of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador; and staff members of the Soviet Embassy to our country. The banquet was attended by Yi Chong-mok, first vice minister the Foreign Ministry, and other functionaries concerned."]

Addressing the banquet first, Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of Korea, said the friendly relations between the two countries had been further developed and strengthened since the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visit to the Soviet Union.

Yi Chong-mok warmly hailed the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in the revolution and construction and expressed full support to a number of constructive peace proposals and initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union.

In order to strengthen militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and defend global peace and security, he declared, we will fight forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people. We believe the planned border talks will be held with success in keeping with the excellent friendly relations between the two peoples.

In his reply, M.S. Kapitsa said: The official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union paid by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in May and the meeting and talks between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il-song in Moscow gave an impetus to the further development and strengthening of many-sided friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation's visit is aimed at reaching an agreement on the border between the Soviet Union and Korea, he said. This will contribute to consolidating the friendly relations historically established between the Soviet Union and socialist Korea. [At this point Pyongyang Domestic Service adds the passage: "He stressed the need to further consolidate the friendship and unity of the two countries and to strengthen concerted action and cooperation among socialist countries."]

M.S. Kapitsa reaffirmed active support of the Soviet Union for the positive proposals advanced by the DPRK Government for the reunification of the country.

The participants in the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko. [The radio version renders this passage as: "... the banquet toasted the immortal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, the good health...]

Talks Begin

SK131538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Test] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- Talks began in Pyongyang on November 13 between government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union. Attending the talks on our side were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and other officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. The two sides discussed the border question between the two countries. The talks continue.

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS BUILDERS MEETING 9 NOV

SK100408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- A meeting of builders and helpers for completing the reconstruction of the Liberation Obelisk located at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang before the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation (August 15, 1985) was held on the spot on November 9. The Liberation Obelisk will be reconstructed on an expansion basis to be 30 metres high while preserving its present basic form as it is. Relieved decorations and a poem will be inscribed on the first and second natural granite pedestals of the tower and its body, and a five-point star will shine on its top.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and others.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said the reconstruction of the Liberation Obelisk is an honorable work for realising the lofty intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party to further strengthen and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship which has entered a new higher stage and a sacred work for glorifying forever the invincible friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples who have fought for a long time, supporting and cooperating with each other as class brothers and close comrades-in-arms.

Noting that the Soviet Union is a liberator who helped the Korean people at the cost of blood in accomplishing the cause of national liberation, they said that many Red Army officers and men performed feats in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of Korea and laid down their precious lives.

The Liberation Obelisk, a symbol of the great Korean-Soviet friendship, will be rebuilt successfully as a monumental edifice through a mass movement, they said. Stressing that an honorable yet responsible task to finish the reconstruction of the Liberation Obelisk before August 15, 1985, the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, is assigned to the builders and helpers, the reporter and speakers explained measures for carrying it out.

PRC STATE COUNCILLOR GU MU MEETS WITH DPRK GROUP

SK140812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing November 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Gu Mu, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, on November 12 met the second friendship visiting group of Korea headed by Yi Ho-hyok, director of the Secretariat of the Administration Council, at the Great Hall of People in Beijing. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC VICE PREMIER RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

SK140427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing November 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met today at the Great Hall of the People here with the visiting friendship delegation of Kangwon Province of Korea led by Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

TWO SOLDIERS IN SOUTH'S ARMY DESERT UNITS

SK140437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA) -- Two soldiers of the puppet army defected from their unit with arms in South Korea, throwing the puppets into an utter confusion, according to a radio report from Seoul. The two soldiers including a certain Kim deserted from the unit on November 11, appeared in Riri city, North Cholla Province, that evening and then disappeared into Kunsan city.

Dismayed at the defection of the armed soldiers, the fascist clique posted puppet army and police in Riri city, Kinsan city and other parts for a wholesale search.

Puppet army soldiers out for a "checkup and search" in Osan-Myon, Iksan County, North Cholla Province, fired about 10 rounds of bullets at a passing truck on the morning of November 12, brutally killing a university student aboard the truck.

RALLY WELCOMES S. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR

SK140450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] A Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming former South Korean Army soldier Kim Song-chin, who defected to the northern half of the republic, was held at the 8 February Cultural Hall this afternoon. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in front of the meeting place. Also placed at the meeting place were the slogans such as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "Long live the glorious WPK."

Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, vice chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned along with the working people in the city attended the rally.

The rally began with a chorus of the song "General Kim Il-song." A decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee conferring the Order of the National Flag Second Class on former South Korea Army soldier Kim Song-chin was read and the medal was conferred on him. At the rally, an order from the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was also read, and a large amount of prize money was given to him.

At the rally, (Choe Yong-sun), vice chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, gave a welcoming speech. He said: Kim Song-chin has defected to the northern half of the republic, rejecting a shameful life in the puppet army and in opposition to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. This is a patriotic act for the country and the people and is a righteous act to pioneer his fate through his own efforts. In the name of the citizens of Pyongyang, we warmly welcome him who has thrown himself into the warm bosom of the socialist fatherland.

He said: I firmly believe that, in the future, Kim Song-chin will arm himself firmly with the great leader's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche idea -- and will actively contribute to the sacred cause of socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification under the leadership of the glorious party center.

At the rally, souvenirs were given to Kim Song-chin in the name of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

Next, Kim Song-chin spoke in reply. First, he said: I extend the greatest honor and the warmest greetings to great General Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il who have given the joy of rebirth, a genuine worthwhile life, and endless honor and happiness to me who lived in the South's society under all kinds of disdain, not being properly treated as a human being.

He noted: While attending high school and college, working, and leading a vagabond life in the South's society, I clearly recognized that the South is a place where people are unfairly treated and where living conditions are poor. Through my life in the Army, I became more discontented with life in the South's society. I still shudder at the thought that I was disdained and persecuted in the South Korean Army, which is called a prison without bars.

After touching on the motive for his defection, he said: All that I have so far seen and heard after arriving in the bosom of the republic is new and very curious. Listening to those I have met in the North, I have been able to more clearly realize the greatness of dear leader Kim Chong-il. Because I am still young and not very knowledgeable, I do not fully understand politics. But, after coming to the North, I have felt that genuine politics is the leader taking good care of people and the people sincerely upholding the leader. In fact, the great General Kim Il-song is the sun of our nation and dear Kim Chong-il is the great leader [chidoja] of our masses. I want to say this to the world with a high degree of dignity.

He said: Touring plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, I have come to deeply feel that the North has a powerful economic strength beyond comparison with the South's economy and that the masses living in the North are well-off and happy. Is there any better place than here where the state provides food, clothing, study opportunity, and free medical treatment to everybody? I resent having been cheated in the past by the anticommunist propaganda of the ruling bunch in the South.

He noted: The public sentiment in the South is being directed at the North. No matter what slanderous propaganda the rascals may engage in, they will not be able to block the future road of the fatherland's reunification. The masses in the North are real brothers who are sincerely heartbroken and give relief to the masses in the South when they suffer from misfortune and calamity.

They are homogeneous compatriots who are making wholehearted efforts for the fatherland's reunification. The enemies of the South Korean Army are the U.S. rascals and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who are inciting national confrontation and fratricide. The officers and men of the South Korean Army should look squarely at reality and turn the guns aimed at compatriots on the U.S. rascals and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

In conclusion, he said: I will actively contribute to the work of advancing the fatherland's reunification by studying hard. I respectfully wish good health and long life to the great leader General Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il for advancing the day of the fatherland's reunification when the people of the entire nation will hug each other in and over the boundless prosperity of our fatherland and the eternal happiness of our people.

Concluding his speech, he shouted at the top of his voice "Long live the great leader General Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il."

PAPER REBUKES CHON'S REMARKS ON INVASION THREAT

SK131425 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0954 GMT 13 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 November commentary: "False Propaganda Agitating War"]

[Text] After strengthening fascist suppression and war exercise commotions in recent weeks, the South Korean rulers are now kicking off rackets about the fictitious threat of southward invasion almost every day. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who had agitated for confrontation through strength while inspecting a puppet army base in the area along the Military Demarcation Line on 3 November, appeared at a puppet army unit in the central part of the front at dawn on 10 November and fanned war fever by saying that we have recently perfected an attack posture for a surprise southward invasion by deploying rear units in forward areas around the fronts and then urged perfect preparedness against this.

At a time when North-South economic talks and Red Cross Talks are imminent thanks to a new breakthrough provided for collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South, and when all the people in the nation are focusing attention on these talks, the person in highest authority in South Korea himself fanned confrontation through strength and war and babbled about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion by repeatedly appearing in the frontal areas. This is a willful slanderous scheme that can never be justified.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people has recently been strengthened and their aspirations for peaceful reunification have surged. At a time like this, the South Korean puppets are now devoted to fictitious propaganda while strengthening fascist suppression and war preparations. This is not accidental. The babblings about threats of a southward invasion by the persons in authority in South Korea, which have long been proved false are nothing but a last-ditch scheme designed to divert the attention of the South Korean youths, students, and people, to thwart their spirit of struggle, and to overcome the isolation they face at home and abroad by artificially straining the situation.

What is more, because our fair and just proposal for tripartite talks and our delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims were actively supported not only by the South Korean people but also by the objective world opinion, and, at the same time, because their anticommunist confrontational commotions and their slanderous scheme involving a threat of southward invasion went bankrupt, they are futilely trying to keep them under control with a new, deceptive, and false propaganda commotion.

Although the South Korean puppets are talking as if we are massing the Armed Forces to launch a surprise attack against South Korea, it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets themselves who are constantly prepared for action with a vast number of troops and operational equipment deployed in the frontal areas.

It is no longer a secret that the persons in authority in South Korea, who are trying to find a breakthrough from the daily-deepening economic and political crisis by strengthening the anticommunist scheme to provoke a war of northward invasion, have earmarked 3,820 billion won, 374.2 billion won more than in the previous year, for direct military spending in the new fiscal year and are accelerating the military buildup and war preparations.

The degree of the puppets' enthusiasm for war preparations is evident in the fact that a cabinet meeting passed the resource management law for an emergency, a de facto order for the mobilization of the whole nation for war that is designed to mobilize and commandeer all human and material resources in South Korea for action and use in battle in an emergency, as well as in the fact that they have put an enforcement ordinance into practice.

Despite such facts, the puppets are, rather, trying to cloak their policy of war of northward invasion and to mislead world opinion by provoking someone and by advertising the tattered threat of a southward invasion, like a thief crying "Stop thief." This is, however, a futile act.

The more they cling to anticommunist slanderous maneuvers running counter to the national aspirations, the quicker the persons in authority in South Korea will hasten their isolation and destruction by further revealing their treacherous nature opposing peace and peaceful reunification and the sad situation whereby they cannot live for even a day without kicking off anticommunist slanderous rackets and commotions based on the deceptive theory of the threat of southward invasion.

People will never tolerate the dirty antinational scheme of the persons in authority in South Korea, who are running against the trend of the times.

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S 'ANTICOMMUNIST CLAMOR'

SK100420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The "defence minister" and the "minister of Territorial Unification Board", at the South Korean puppet national assembly on November 6 alleged that the North was stepping up "war preparations" and there was no change in the North's "basic strategy for communizing the South." And, next day, the puppet foreign minister vilified our efforts for realising broad collaboration and interchange between North and South and cried that it could not be accepted readily. Lambasting those outbursts, NODONG SINMUN today says in its signed commentary:

It is loathsome of the puppets to groundlessly speak ill of us, the other party to the North-South dialogue, a few days before its opening. Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade the South." Hoping that the newly arranged North-South dialogue will help realise many-sided collaboration and interchange between North and South and prove to be a stepping stone for rejoining the severed national ties and promoting the country's reunification, we are making tireless efforts for their realisation.

After showing response to our proposal for dialogue, the South Korean puppet clique have never stopped anti-communist clamor for inciting North-South confrontation but rendered the situation strained, staging massive war exercises such as "Ssangnyong-84" almost every day.

The danger of war comes from the South, not from the North, on the Korean peninsula.

It is a shameless act reminding us of a guilty party filing the suit first for them to cry over someone's "threat," while working overtime to ignite a war, whetting the sword for northward invasion.

In persistently circulating the fiction of "Southward invasion" which has been dragged into the light of day, the puppets seek to spread fear and incite the spirit of national confrontation among the South Korean students and people, crush their anti-fascist struggle for democracy and get rid of the crisis of "power."

The South Korean authorities must renounce the confrontation policy and do acts helpful to dialogue.

MEETINGS HELD SUPPORTING SOUTH STUDENTS

SK140816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA) -- Meetings of youth and students held in Chongjin, Nampo, Hamhung, Pyongsong, Haeju and Wonsan and other parts of the country extended militant support and strong encouragement to the South Korean students in their just patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

The speakers said that the righteous resistance struggle of South Korean students was a powerful demonstration of the indomitable spirit and will of the justice-loving patriotic Korean youth and students not to tolerate injustice and revelation of their patriotic fighting spirit to build a new society free from foreign forces and fascism at any cost.

The speakers bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for hurling many armed policemen into campus to fire tear gas canisters, wield clubs, jail and penalize students at random. They noted: Nothing has changed in South Korea since the present military fascist dictator's seizure of power except increasing dependence upon foreign forces, more harsh military fascist rule, snowballing foreign indebtedness and price hike, intellectual corruption and irregularities and campus suppression becoming more rampant under the pretext of "campus autonomy".

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should stop at once the repression of students, discontinue the interference in campus, unconditionally release the illegally arrested students at an early date and step down without delay as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

Similar meetings took place at the Kim Hyong-chik Normal University, the Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Pyongyang Medical University and other universities.

PARTY DECISIONS, DIRECTIVES IMPLEMENTATION URGED

SK120405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2113 GMT 11 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Party's Decisions and Directives"]

[Text] At present, all sectors of the people's economy are achieving great successes by vigorously staging the battle to accomplish this year's plans and produce export goods. Embodied in these successes are the efforts of the party organizations and functionaries that actively push ahead with the work to implement the party's decisions and directives, unanimously turning out in upholding such decisions and directives.

When the party's decisions and directives are issued, we should continue to keep alive such a good ethos by which all party organizations and functionaries thoroughly accomplish such decisions and directives by turning out in concerted efforts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party's decisions and directives are the organized opinions of the party. It is the party members' sacred duty to implement such decisions and directives unconditionally and thoroughly.

The party's decisions and directives are the organized opinions of the entire party. These are aimed at fulfilling the intentions of the party and the leader. Thus, the party decisions and directives are a task for all party organizations and functionaries to accomplish with a sense of duty and responsibility.

What is important in the party work is the work to organize and guide the implementation of the party's lines, policies, decisions, and directives. Whether the party work is successful and how the functionaries fulfill their revolutionary duty is shown in the practical struggle to accomplish the party's decisions and directives.

At present, our party is endlessly putting forth the decisions to attain bold goals to achieve an epoch-making advance in the economic construction and in the improvement of people's living conditions by putting forth such bold goals on the basis of our party's understanding of the demands of developing revolution and the people's aspirations.

All thinking and activities of our party functionaries should be consistently directed at better realizing the party center's intentions. Revolutionary guard posts and duties of our functionaries differ. The party functionaries, too, are engaged in different work fields. But the work of implementing the party's decisions and directives should be done together, not separately.

The work to implement the party's decisions and directives connected with economic work is a task for all party functionaries, including the party organization functionaries -- to say nothing of the economic guiding functionaries -- to adhere to and push ahead with responsibility.

When new party decisions and directives are issued, the functionaries loyal to the party and the leader accept them warmly, preplan and supervise the organizational work for their implementation at their posts, and vigorously push ahead with their implementation. Their firm ethos is to exert themselves, viewing all the party's decisions and directives as their own tasks, even though those decisions and directives are not directly connected with the work of their own sectors.

When the functionaries in all sectors and all units carry out their work with such a work attitude, the combat capabilities of the party will be further increased and all works operated and planned by our party will bear brilliant fruits.

What is really important in accelerating the general socialist construction and displaying the party's lofty dignity and chuche Korea's honor is to realize the policy tasks being put forth by our party at present, including fulfilling this year's plans and the Second 7-Year Plan and giving priority to producing export goods. All functionaries should fulfill their noble mission before the party and the revolution by unconditionally and thoroughly accomplishing the party's decisions and directives immediately and unswervingly with a high degree of political self-consciousness and sense of responsibility.

A precondition to thoroughly accomplishing the party's decisions and directives is to correct attitude toward them. The party's decisions and directives are a firm guiding principle for all our activities and struggles. The stand and attitude toward this are an important yardstick for the party spirit.

The party functionaries are the political functionaries who guide all works in concerned units so that those works can be carried out in conformity with the demands of the party policies. Thus, the party functionaries should be more thoroughgoing and enterprising in treating the party's decisions and directives than anyone else.

The attitude and stand which our party functionaries should maintain, are to sincerely accept all party decisions and directives as their own things always with a high degree of self-consciousness and warm hearts.

Of course, those who directly execute the party's economic policies are the economic guiding functionaries. But, the party functionaries are burdened with the duty of leading and backing up the economic guiding functionaries, while politically guaranteeing this. Thus, all party functionaries, including the party organization functionaries, should accept the party decisions and directives and firmly adhere to them as befitting masters, deeply understanding their duty.

The functionaries should preplan and supervise the organizational work in order to thoroughly accomplish the party's decisions and directives.

Our party's decisions and directives are correct. An important key of success in implementing them lies in correct organizational work. Only when one preplans and supervises the organizational work can one mobilize the party organizations and party members and implement the party decisions and directives by utilizing all conditions.

When the party's decisions and directives are issued, the party functionaries should find correct methods and excellent plans by correctly grasping the intentions of the party and the leader -- the intentions which are embodied in the decisions and directives -- and by deeply thinking, and should map out correct measures and concrete plans for their implementation and carry out relevant works by holding collective discussions.

Also, they should doggedly push ahead with the works which have already been assigned until those works are fulfilled, while resolving relevant problems. What is particularly important at this point is that the party's responsible functionaries push ahead with works with a firm determination, while always using their brains to implement the party's decisions and directives.

There are priorities in all works. The party functionaries should pay preferential attention to those matters reflecting the intentions of the party center and give priority to them over anything else, while generally pushing ahead vigorously with the work to implement the party's decisions and directives.

At present, they should achieve upsurges in economic construction by attaching importance to Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan Districts and should normalize production in all sectors of the people's economy at a high level and give priority to bringing into bloom the party's intentions to improve the people's material and cultural living conditions.

The genuine warriors loyal to the party and genuine functionaries are those who adhere to the policy tasks, no matter how many policy tasks may be put forth, who boldly overcome any difficulties and obstacles, and who devotedly struggle to accomplish the questions which the party is going to solve, while sensitively accepting the intentions of the party and the leader on a timely basis.

The party functionaries should highly display the ethos of genuine revolutionaries in backing up the economic work, keeping the party's intentions in their hearts.

It is very important for the party functionaries to act in concert with each other's strength in thoroughly accomplishing the party's decisions and directives. Various departments in the party are engaged in their individual works with their individual functions. But all of their functions serve the work of solving the tasks arising in the party.

Only one or two departments cannot fulfill every task put forth by the party, including the economic, educational, and juvenile questions as well as the works within the party. All departments and functionaries within the party can thoroughly accomplish the party's decisions and directives only by uniting their individual strengths. As the saying goes, no one can do anything alone.

The party functionaries should work in conformity with their individual functions and firmly adhere to the principle of accomplishing their work by uniting their individual strength, regarding all party decisions and directives as their own matters.

What is particularly important at this point is that the Organizational Department and Propaganda Department should carry out operations well. When new party decisions and directives are issued, the party organizational functionaries and the party propaganda functionaries should thoroughly accomplish those decisions and directives by keeping in step with each other and uniting their strength, while the party organizational functionaries manage the party organizations and party members, and while the party propaganda functionaries incite the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the functionaries and the party members.

The more the revolution and construction are intensified and the higher the party's leadership prestige increases, the better all functionaries should work to implement the party's lines, decisions, and directives with a loftier sense of responsibility and party-oriented self-consciousness. Thus, they should consolidate and further develop our party into a militant party which carries out activities with a fighting spirit, and should help achieve endless advance in implementing the grand programs for socialist construction in the eighties.

LATE REPORT: O KUK-YOL ON LIVSEY'S REMARKS

SK141232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Statement by O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of staff of the KPA, issued on 14 November -- recorded]

[Text] In connection with provocative remarks made by the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea, remarks picking a quarrel with us, Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of staff of the KPA, issued a statement on 14 November. The following is the text of this statement:

Thanks to our initiative and proposal, relief goods were delivered recently to the flood-stricken people in South Korea, reflecting love for the fellow countrymen. With this as momentum, the door of dialogue has begun to open between the North and the South. This is a very good development in alleviating tension in our country and in opening a way toward peaceful reunification.

Today, all the Korean people ardently hope that favorable circumstances will be created, at the earliest possible date, for national unity and for the fatherland's peaceful reunification through the further promotion of the development of the such an affirmative situation. The peace-loving people of the world also sincerely hope for the attainment of this end.

However, running counter to such a desire of the people at home and abroad to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, a movement in South Korea to reverse the present trend has become more brazen with the passage of time. At a press conference on 13 November, Livsey, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, said that we have shown various indications pointing to southward invasion and maneuvered for southward provocations. He then openly declared that U.S. aid for the modernization of the South Korean puppet armed forces will continue invariably.

At a time when North-South economic talks are imminent, scheduled for 15 November, Livsey has made these provocative remarks. This is a preposterous slander against us and is deliberate, false propaganda designed to defile the atmosphere of dialogue between the North and the South and to strain the situation on the Korean peninsula.

This shows that, while ostensibly and clamorously babbling about peace in Korea and about dialogue, the United States has actually sought not dialogue but confrontation, and maneuvered not for peace but for war. The United States has not, in fact, taken a substantial step to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. Since the occupation of South Korea, it has consistently sought a policy of war in our country and has continuously strained the situation.

The source of a war in our country is derived from the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces. Today, when a source of alleviation is seen, the United States, instead of withdrawing its aggressive forces from South Korea, has clamorously vowed to continuously remain in South Korea and to continue military aid for the modernization of the puppet armed forces.

Because of the present U.S. rulers, who have assumed an attitude of strength, an unusual military move toward attacking us has become salient in South Korea, behind the curtain of dialogue.

In a period of less than 10 days in November, high-ranking operational working-level officers from the U.S. military, including the chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, the commander and deputy commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command, and the deputy commander of the 22d U.S. Air Force Command, which is in charge of strategic airlift operations for the Korean frontline in the event of an emergency, have visited South Korea in succession, both openly and secretly, and have repeatedly held conspiratorial war conferences.

Following the directives of the U.S. imperialists, Chon Tu-hwan and the puppet army brass also inspected the state of mobilization in units on the frontline and ordered them to perfect a posture of offensive combat against us while touring the frontline areas day after day.

Several dozen aircraft are continuously flying into South Korea from Okinawa and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, and many ships, including the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet; cruisers of every description; helicopter carriers for landing operations; ships carrying tanks for landing operations; and ships carrying amphibious units, are massing along the coastline of South Korea, centering around Chinhae and Pohang.

Last October, a division of the puppet army was moved to and deployed in the central part of the front from a logistic zone; with the beginning of November, joint landing exercises with simulated targets in our area are being staged almost daily in areas along the coastline of South Korea's East and West Seas and in areas along the central frontline; and large-scale exercises for attack operations, including a (?general) airborne exercise with the mobilization of some 1,100 aircraft and a guerrilla exercise aimed at infiltrating commando units into the northern half of the republic, were staged continuously.

Recently, they even committed the serious, provocative act of firing at the guardposts of our side along the eastern frontline of the Military Demarcation Line. All these provocative movements, which have taken place recently, collectively clearly show, once again, the source of the danger of war in our country.

This notwithstanding, Livsey, putting the cart before the horse, babbled about an invasion against the South. This is nothing but a smokescreen designed to cloak their criminal act of pursuing a war on the Korean peninsula. It is also a foolish trick aimed at diverting the attention of the South Korean youths, students, and people who are bravely fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification, and at maintaining the fascist military and colonial ruling system in the face of crisis.

The United States should know that straining tension on the Korean peninsula while continuously occupying South Korea will never be beneficial to itself.

We are heightening our vigilance against the conspiratorial maneuvers for war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge clique, which are being staged behind the superficially attractive veil of dialogue.

We will not provoke anyone first. We will always exert efforts to find a peaceful way, sitting face to face with those who want to solve questions peacefully through dialogue. However, if someone dares to invade us with an attitude of assuming strength, we will answer with strength, and naturally chastise him.

[Date] 14 November 1984, Pyongyang

DELEGATION FOR ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NORTH NAMED

SK140722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (OANA-YONHAP) -- talks between South and North Korea will begin Thursday morning at the truce village of Panmunjom concerning the exchange of materials by and economic cooperation between the two sides. South Korea reportedly will propose a plan to bring about the exchange, initially mentioned by President Chon Tu-hwan in a press conference held in August. It will be the first talks between the two Koreas on economic matters since the peninsula was divided in 1945.

A seven-member South Korean delegation will be led by Secretary General of the Economic Planning Board's International Economic Policy Council Kim Ki-hwan. It will comprise Assistant Trade and Industry Minister Cha Sang-pil, chief of the Research Department at the National Unification Board Ku Pon-tae, Managing Director of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry Kim In-chun, Managing Director of the Korean Traders Association No Chin-sik and Standing Director of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses Yim Pyong-sok.

KNRC ANNOUNCES DELEGATES FOR RED CROSS TALKS

SK140337 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Today, the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] announced the names of the three delegates from our side who will attend the preliminary meeting for resuming the plenary South-North Red Cross meeting, which will be held on 20 November at Panmunjom. According to the KNRC announcement, our delegation will have three delegates and will be headed by Cho Chol-hwa, secretary general of the KNRC, with delegates (Song Yong-pae), member of the Disaster Relief Consultative Council of the KNRC, and (Choe Won-pom), chief of the Relief Service Department of the KNRC.

On 4 October, our side put forth a proposal to resume the North-South Red Cross talks on the reunion of separated families. On 29 October, the North Korean side accepted our proposal, suggesting that a preliminary contact for resuming the plenary South-North Red Cross meeting be held at Panmunjom on 20 November and that both the North and South Korean delegations consist of three delegates.

NORTH SAID REVISING FOREIGN POLICY LINES

SK131250 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korea's Rapidly Changing Foreign Relations: Background of the Rumored Secret Talks Between Kim Il-song and Hu Yaobang"]

[Text] For more than 1 year, since the change of its foreign minister in December 1983, the North Korean communists seem to have been engaged in all-out effort to improve relations with foreign countries. In particular, their intention to actively improve relations with Communist China and to use the improved and strengthened relations between North Korea and Communist China as a stepping-stone to improve relations with other foreign countries is certain to serve as a variable in the situation of Northeast Asia. The political and diplomatic effect resulting from North Korea's use of Communist China as a window in improving relations with foreign countries could extend beyond economic gains; therefore, it deserves our great attention.

It is clear that the North Korean communists are carefully pursuing a revision of lines in their relations with foreign countries, assuming as a strategy for survival improvement of relations with foreign countries in an attempt to overcome the worst international isolation facing North Korea in the wake of the bombing incident in Rangoon. To this end, North Korea is hurriedly realigning its relations with Communist China and the Soviet Union. Kim Il-song's visits to Moscow and other East European countries last May, shortly after a visit to Pyongyang by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, are viewed as part of their effort to effect a revision and strategic change in lines regarding their foreign relations.

The effort to improve relations with foreign countries on the part of the North Korean communists, including Kim Il-song, was revealed in detail when Kang Song-san, North Korea's premier visited Beijing last August, and again when Kim Yong-nam made a trip to the United Nations last September. Pak Song-chol's recent visit to India for the funeral of Indira Gandhi is also interpreted as part of North Korea's effort to accommodate itself to the rapidly changing trend of the world.

One thing we can discern from such movement of the North Korean communists is that their movement is motivated by a strategic intention to take the initiative in handling the question of the Korean peninsula through improved relations with foreign countries. Such movements by the North Korean communists are interpreted as a short-term disguised peace offensive aimed at overcoming the aftereffects of the Rangoon atrocities, and as a long-term strategy aimed at holding tripartite talks to improve relations with the United States, and at improving relations with the United States and Japan, with assistance from Communist China. The North Korean communists seem to hope that in this way they can change the unfavorable international atmosphere into a favorable one and, at the same time, secure a stronger position for the negotiations regarding the question of the Korean peninsula.

Judging from such an analysis of the international situation on the part of North Korea, and its strategy and activities, the most important thing is North Korea's effort to improve relations with Communist China. North Korea no doubt is trying to come closer to Communist China diplomatically in an attempt to have contacts with the outside world and induce capital and technology from the Western market through Communist China, which has already opened its economy to the West. What is more, the growing investment of U.S. and Japanese capital in Communist China and the cautious development in relations between South Korea and Communist China must have encouraged North Korea to tilt more toward Communist China. It is true that the development of the situation around the Korean peninsula is progressing rapidly because of North Korea's legislation of a joint venture law and its smile diplomacy aimed at improving relations with foreign countries.

The rumor that Kim Il-song met secretly with a Communist Chinese leader could be an indication of the changing situation in Northeast Asia produced by North Korea's diplomatic tilt toward Communist China. The extent to which relations between North Korea and Communist China will develop is still an open question, but we need to closely watch the development in relations between North Korea and Communist China.

NO TAE-U MEETS N. KOREA'S SPORTS DELEGATION HEAD

SK100157 Seoul CHOSON ILSO in Korean 10 Nov 84 p 9

[Text] Mexico City (YONHAP) -- On the evening of 7 November No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee who is now attending the general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), met briefly and exchanged light greetings with the North Korean delegation head Kim Yu-sun at a dinner hosted by (Barseley), president of Adidas Company.

That day, President No had a chat with President (Barseley) and ANOC President (Mario Bazquez Lana) at the head table on the preparations for the Seoul Olympics. One participant in the dinner, however, said that North Korean delegates, including Kim, left the dinner hall after participating only in the reception.

At the dinner, Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said to President No: "Your report on 7 November was very excellent." He showed interest in how many communist countries' delegates participated in the luncheon hosted by President No on 7 November.

People here were surprised that the luncheon hosted by President No was a great success with the participation of approximately 400 delegates, including almost all delegates from the communist bloc countries except for the Soviet Union and North Korea. The local papers, including the daily EL SOL DE MEXICO, extensively reported on it, carrying photographs and the contents of President No's report.

SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN SEOUL OLYMPICS DISCUSSED

SK131405 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Seoul Olympics, in Which the Entire World Will Participate"]

[Text] It has become almost certain the Soviet Union will take part in the Seoul Olympics, thus further brightening the prospect that they will be a "successful event."

On 9 November, the Soviet Union declared its "full support" for the "Mexico declaration," adopted by a general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees [ANOC] the day before the opening of the ANOC general meeting and a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] in Mexico, and it signed the declaration along with the representatives of some 150 countries, thereby, in fact, agreeing with an appeal for participation in the Seoul Olympics.

Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, turned ou in support of the "Mexico declaration," urging all member countries to take part in the Seoul Olympics in order to make them successful. It is, of course, to early to judge whether Gramov's expression of support for the "Mexico declaration" can be interpreted precisely as Soviet participation in the Soul Olympics. However, in view of his remarks, at his discretion, at an official meeting as the president of the Soviet Olympic Committee and his assumption of responsibility for making such remarks, it would be correct to say that his remarks reflect the intention of the Kremlin authorities.

There is a good reason why we are oversensitive regarding Soviet participation and link it to the question of success or failure of the Seoul Olympics. The reason is that, if the Soviet Union does not attend the Olympics, other East European countries will follow its action; if the Eastern bloc does not take part in them, they will not escape from being "incomplete Olympics."

In the meantime, another boycott of the Olympics is not viewed as beneficial to the national interests of the Soviet Union. Soviet absence from the Los Angeles Olympiad was, in its entirety, a retaliatory measure to counter the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics. As a result, the United States and the Soviet Union exchanged boycotts. This is sufficient. Accordingly, there is no need to extend such bad effects, effects opposed to sports, to the Seoul Olympics.

Should the Soviet Union boycott the Seoul Olympics, it would have, by itself, ruptured its association with the Olympics for 8 years. In addition, the IOC will take sanctions against those countries which do not participate in future Olympics.

Taking such sanctions into account, a Soviet boycott would result in its isolation from the international sports arena. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union is cognizant of such disadvantages. For these reasons, we view Soviet participation in the Seoul Olympics optimistically.

Since 4 years remain before the opening of the Seoul Olympics, any changes in the international situation would affect them. However, if the Soviet Union adheres to its present stand, the forthcoming Seoul Olympics will be the greatest global festival in history.

It is quite possible that Soviet participation in the Olympics can provide an opportunity to realize national aspirations for forming a single North-South team. This is because North Korea will not want to be isolated when all the communist countries take part in the epochal festival to be held in Seoul. The participation of a single North-South team in the 1988 Olympics would serve as a great even marking a resplendent chapter both in the history of the Olympics and in our national history. For these reasons, we hope that the Soviet Union will participate in the Seoul Olympics.

In conclusion, we expect that IOC Chairman Samaranch's recent appeal to all UN-member nations to respect the spirit of the Olympics and the Olympiad will bring about good results.

DJP ANNOUNCES PROGRAMS FOR CAMPUS AUTONOMY

SK140021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday announced a package of programs to "develop campus autonomy," which features, among others, the establishment of an autonomous student association in each university separate from the current Student Defense Corps. [SDC]. How to organize and operate the new student body will be left to school authorities, according to the DJP plans, which was finalized in a meeting of top seven officials.

The formation of student associations other than the SDC has been a major issue causing campus disturbances. In some universities students have organized their associations in violation of school regulations.

The DJP seeks to enable the staff members of the students' autonomous organs to become automatically officers of the SDC organized in each university based on a presidential decree. Party spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-tae explained, "This plan means that the students' autonomous body will be placed above the SDC."

The DJP programs will be recommended to the government after they are discussed in the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, the spokesman said. "We will make efforts to draft a recommendation jointly with the opposition camp in the house panel," he revealed.

He said that the house committee may give substance to the DJP plans in the course of its deliberation of the plans plus the opposition-submitted recommendation on school problems. At present, the main opposition Democratic Korea Party is calling for an immediate discontinuation of government intervention in campus affairs and restriction of student activities to ensure "campus freedom" to the greatest extent.

The DKP, together with the second opposition Korea National Party, is also seeking to abolish the SDC and a motion to that effect is pending at the house panel.

"If the opposition camp rejects our alternatives, we will send them to the government directly, and the government will positively examine them to work out concrete plans to help school autonomy take root on campus," the spokesman said.

Other major contents of the DJP's programs include: to place students' autonomous activities under the thorough guidance of professors and to extend the teachers' right by invigorating the function of professors' council.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the party, expressed that the abolition of the SDC was actually against the students' interest. He noted, "The SDC is helpful not only for national security in time of emergency, but for the students' learning as they are exempted from drills of the Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps by joining the SDC." He went on that the presidential decree providing the establishment of the SDC must be revised thoroughly in order to put the DJP plans into practices."

Many parts of the decree on the election of staff members of the SDC and on its operation should be amended in connection with the establishment of the students' autonomous body, he said.

SECOND CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS SEEN IN OCTOBER

SK140153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (OANA-YONHAP) -- In October, South Korea saw its second surplus of the year in current account, 52 million U.S. dollars, following June's three-million-dollar mark. The figure reduced the nation's 1984 current account deficit to 1.54 billion dollars, the Bank of Korea said Wednesday. Compared with the same 10-month period last year, however, the deficit was up by 476 million dollars.

The second monthly surplus this year comprised a 98-million-dollar surplus in trade and a 50-million-dollar net transfer surplus, outweighing a 96-million-dollar invisible trade deficit.

Commodity exports in October had a value of 2.37 billion dollars (up nine percent from the same month last year) vs. imports worth 2.27 billion dollars (up 7.4 percent).

Receipts from overseas construction projects this year totaled 1.4 billion dollars as of the end of October, 100 million dollars less than the same period last year. And the nation paid 3.2 billion dollars in interest payments on foreign loans, 500 million dollars more than the same period last year.

The nation also registered a surplus of 133 million dollar in capital transactions in October -- a 326-million-dollar surplus in long-term capital transactions and a 193-million-dollar deficit in short-term capital transactions. The capital transaction sector showed a surplus of 1.32 billion dollars during the first 10 months of this year, up 71 million dollars from the same period last year.

Meanwhile, the nation's foreign exchange holdings stood at 6.84 billion dollars as of the end of October, down 66 million dollars from a month earlier. The government hopes to increase the foreign exchange reserve to 7 billion dollars by the end of this year.

Because the nation has ended stockpiling crude oil and major foodgrains for this year, the U.S. prime rate went down to 11.75 percent, and also, because exports are expected to exceed the year's target, the nation's current account deficits will not increase before the end of this year, a bank official said.

MONTSAME COMMENTATOR ON TREATY WITH CUBA

OW121031 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1753 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 10 (MONTSAME) -- The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba, signed recently by Jambyn Batmonh and Fidel Castro Ruz in Havana is in the centre of attention of mass media and the public of Mongolia. The Mongolian-Cuban document was published in the Mongolian national daily UNEN on November 9 and broadcast in full on Mongolian radio and TV.

A MONTSAME commentator writes in part: The development of economic cooperation between the two countries fully accords with the goals and tasks of further developing and perfecting socialist economic integration, raising and evening out the economic levels of the CEMA member-states. The new treaty envisages further expansion of cooperation between Mongolia and Cuba in the spheres of culture, education, public health, literature, arts, press, radio, film-making, physical culture and sports. The sides also deem it useful to develop cooperation and contacts between state bodies, public, scientific and cultural organisations in order to get mutually acquainted with the life, experience and achievements of the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

The Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba are resolved to consistently stand for establishing lasting peace the world over for peace is the primary condition of mankind's existence, for strengthening and deepening detente and for achieving universal and complete disarmament. The sides will further support and promote and implementation of the peace proposals and initiatives aimed at consolidating peace in Asia and Latin America. Mongolia and Cuba are for the settlement of all disputed international problems through peaceful means, for the observance by all states the principle of renouncing the use of force and threat, and for the strict realization of the principles of the UN Charter.

The Mongolian-Cuban treaty of friendship and cooperation is the document of great international significance meeting the vital interests of the Mongolian and Cuban peoples as well as the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, the UNEN says.

SEJM DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, TOURS CITY

OW050044 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 2 (MONTSAME) -- A meeting with the delegation of the Polish Sejm (National Assembly) led by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa, visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPR Great People's Hural, was held at the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers. Present were at the meeting Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP CC D. Gombojab, Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers T. Ragchaa, Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural J. Gurragchaa [as received] and other officials, and also Polish Ambassador to Mongolia J. Urbanovicz.

On the same day the Polish delegation visited the Lenin Memorial Museum in Ulaanbaatar and the Ulaanbaatar carpet factory named after W. Piek. It also met with workers of the scientific and experimental centre of hide-processing industry. The Polish delegation also visited the Zaamar agricultural cooperative in Tob Aymag. There the members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the life and work of Mongolian herdsman.

BATMONH RECEIVES MOSCOW, IRKUTSK DELEGATIONS

OW121043 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1733 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 10 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party leader and Prime Minister J. Batmonh has received delegations of Moscow and Irkutsk led respectively by N.S. Trofimou, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow People's Deputies' Council and V.V. Ignatov, first secretary of the Irkutsk city committee of the CPSU. The delegations are taking part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the renaming of the Mongolian capital as Ulaanbaatar and the proclamation of it as the capital of the MPR.

ALTANGEREL WRITES ON GROWTH OF ULAANBAATAR

OW121023 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1806 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 10 (MONTSAME) -- The national daily UNEN carries an article written by Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, First Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee B. Altangerel. The article devoted to the 60th anniversary of the re-naming of Urga (former Mongolian capital) as Ulaanbaatar and its proclamation as the capital of the Mongolian People Republic, says in particular:

The history of the Mongolian capital is a telling illustration of the radical transformations [word indistinct] taken place in our country which is translating into life the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the possibility of earlier backward countries switching over to socialism by-passing the capitalist stage of development and is successfully building a new society.

Ulaanbaatar has played the decisive role in the democratisation and socialist evolution of the entire country, in the development and consolidation of real socialism on the Mongolian soil. The capital has been the initiator of many important phenomena in the life of the new Mongolia such as industrialization, cultural revolution, the article says. Over the 60 years, Ulaanbaatar has grown from a small settlement into a modern socialist city which significance in the life of the country cannot possibly be overestimated. Today it accounts for 45.2 percent of the gross national industrial output and in 15 days produces as much as it did in the whole of 1940.

Ulaanbaatar is rightly called one giant construction site, the article stresses. In the current five-year period (1981-1985) investments in its development have grown 6.3 times as against the previous five years and the available housing increased 21. times. Ulaanbaatar has bright prospects. According to the master plan of its development up to the year 2000 the city will become the largest economic and cultural complex of Mongolia, B. Altangerel points out. The Ulaanbaatarites are welcoming the jubilee of their city with great labour accomplishments. Thousands of top-notch workers hundreds of enterprises have coped with their annual quotas ahead of schedule having turned out 49 million tugriks worth of extra production, the article notes.

LEADERS ATTEND OCTOBER REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

Meeting Marks Anniversary

BK071251 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0511 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (SPK) -- The 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated in Phnom Penh this morning during a solemn meeting organized by the KUFNCD National Council.

Present at the meeting attended by many cadres, employees, and representatives of mass organizations and of various strata of the population were Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and chairman of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and of the National Assembly; Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association. Oleg Bostorin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Kampuchea, Soviet experts, and many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman Chan Si recalled the history of the October Revolution and the influence it cast on the revolutions of other countries in the world, including Indochina, and congratulated the Soviet people for their achievements in the construction of socialism and for their constantly loyal position to the political principles of peace and proletarian internationalism.

In his answer, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin stressed the successes won during the past 67 years by the Soviet people in their national construction work under the leadership of the CPSU and the relations of cooperation of the USSR with other states in the world in their struggle for socialism. The Soviet diplomat stressed: We state with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union are strengthening with each passing year and we particularly rejoice together with Vietnam and Laos and other fraternal socialist countries over the rebirth of the marvelous land of Angkor through assistance to the development of agriculture, industry, construction, transport, education, and public health. The USSR, together with Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community, he said, will continue as in the past to voice support for a political settlement in Southeast Asia and to contribute to the consolidation of the international position of the PRK.

After citing Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declaring just recently that the Soviet Union supports the constructive program of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and at starting a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, the ambassador concluded: While celebrating the 67th anniversary of the national day of the USSR, the Soviets express their firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship between our peoples will further develop with each passing day and that, together with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and other countries of the socialist community, the Kampuchean people will advance on the path of peace and social progress enlightened by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Many similar meetings were held throughout Kampuchea.

Chan Si Addresses Meeting

BK081533 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Speech by KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member and PRK Council of Ministers chairman Chan Si at 7 November Phnom Penh meeting marking Great October Socialist Revolution Anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] The victory of October 1917 brought a complete change to the outlook of Lenin's motherland. The concrete result of this victory was the historic founding in 1922 of the USSR which unified 15 Soviet republics, bringing them equally into a federal multinational state, embodying 100 nationalities and ethnic groups.

At the end of this year we will witness the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Union, evidence of the success of a policy which brought about a historic victory for socialism. Therefore, the 67 years of common efforts, hard work, and a high sense of creativity of the Soviet Communists and heroic workers have not only ensured development and progress at home, but also guaranteed the common cause of world revolution. The October Revolution has kindled in the hearts of all revolutionaries in the world the flames of hope and joy in the final victory and has given them many precious experiences such as the worker-peasant alliance, arts, uprisings, and so on.

In the light of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the solidarity and special alliance of the three Indochinese countries have acted as a law governing the development of the three revolutions and a determinant factor in their victory over the enemy -- from the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists to the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists -- in the struggle for independence and freedom as at present.

In the more than 5 years since liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime on 7 January 1979, Kampuchea has made remarkable progress in national reconstruction and defense. These great achievements were demonstrated during the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the PRK. The success of the Kampuchean people in overcoming the aftermath of the Pol Pot gang and the country's revival in all fields testify to the fact that Kampuchea has not weakened or collapsed, it is steadily continuing its prosperous development. This success also proves the unity between the people and their vanguard party -- the KPRP. It also bears proof of Kampuchea's special alliance with Vietnam and Laos and its close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and with other progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. [applause]

However, over the past more than 5 years the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have not given up their maneuvers of aggression and general sabotage activities against the Kampuchean, Lao, and Vietnamese revolutions. In fact, they have escalated their war against the three Indochinese countries by using forces to invade Vietnam and pressure Laos, instigating the Thai reactionaries to occupy three Lao hamlets, and using the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionary groups and Thai territory against the Kampuchean people. All of this clearly shows that China's expansionist policy aimed at controlling Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia has not changed.

Despite the historical bitterness stemming from the aggressive and hostile policy of the Chinese and Thai rulers against them, the Kampuchean people have never neglected a chance or possibility to restore their relations of traditional friendship with the Chinese and Thai peoples.

The PRK, together with the SRV and LPDR, maintains the proposals advanced at the summit meeting of the three Indochinese heads of state in Vientiane in February 1983 and in the joint communiques of the eighth and ninth conferences of the three Indochinese foreign ministers early this year. These proposals are convenient for transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. These consistent efforts have been warmly welcomed by world opinion. The Indochinese countries' acceptance of the ASEAN proposals of 21 September 1983 and those advanced by the Indochinese countries on 29 January 1984, as well as other proposals of the two groups, is a sufficient basis for both sides to sit down for negotiations. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends. The PRK has upheld and will continue to uphold the banner of special alliance with Vietnam and Laos and with the Soviet Union, the firm bastion, and other countries of the socialist community, and its solidarity with all peace- and progress-loving peoples in the world to defend peace and detente and prevent a war of extermination in the world.

Since the birth of the PRK, the Soviet Communist Party, government, and people have given the Kampuchean people immense and effective aid to eliminate the consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The fruitful cooperation and assistance accorded in a consecutive manner by the Soviet Union in restoring the rubber plantations, cotton plantations, power plants, ports, the communications, transport, and public health sectors, and construction, and in training specialist workers constitute an important capital for the Kampuchean people in rebuilding their country in all fields as it advances step by step toward socialism.

We take the opportunity of this solemn occasion to express on behalf of the Kampuchean party, government, and people our deepest gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their aid, particularly for the timely assistance to the victims of floods and droughts, to help our Kampuchean people in their rebirth, in building the beautiful land of Angkor, and in safeguarding the gains of the Kampuchean revolution. [applause]

The PRK fully supports all peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, all proposals laid down by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and the statement of the CEMA summit. All proposals of the USSR Government advanced by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at the 39th UN General Assembly and the new proposals of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, constitute the most effective means to guarantee detente and disarmament, to protect all of mankind from destruction by wars on the earth, and to maintain international security and durable peace in the world.

We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies' warmongering policy which is causing tension and is complicating the international situation with the nuclear arms race and war in the outer space in a bid to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, oppose countries in the socialist community, and push the whole of mankind towards the chasm of mass genocide.

We categorically oppose the presence at the United Nations of the criminal Pol Pot gang and its disguised accomplices hiding under the label of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. The recent UN resolution concerning the right of representation of the Kampuchean people as well as the debate on the so-called Kampuchean problem without the consent and the presence of Kampuchea's legitimate representative not only are illegal and null and void, but also constitute a gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and a violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. [applause]

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause]

Long live the spirit of proletarian internationalism! [applause]

Long live peace in the world! [applause]

USSR Embassy Reception

BK081459 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 8 -- A reception for the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held by the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh Wednesday evening.

Present were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs; Chea Soth, Politburo member, vice premier and minister of planning; and other Kampuchean officials.

Taking the floor, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin recalled the progress made in his country in all fields during the past 67 years, particularly in the recent ones. He said that those successes were important not only for the Soviet people, but also for the other peoples of the socialist community because they resulted from the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The ambassador spoke of the fine friendly relations between the USSR and Kampuchea by recalling Premier Chan Si's recent visit to the Soviet Union. He reaffirmed his government's full support to the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries for a Southeast Asia of peace, security and cooperation, and for dialogue to settle peacefully all differences in Southeast Asia. O. Bostorin strongly condemned the presence of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" at the United Nations, and expressed his conviction that the Kampuchean seat at this world organization would eventually belong to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. "Together with Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, the Soviet Union will continue providing multiform assistance to the Kampuchean people," stressed the Soviet diplomat.

In reply, Chairman Chea Sim said: "The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the successful construction of the first socialist state have shown that the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party is always a primordial factor of success. Our own party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has taken shape on the same principles of authentic Marxism-Leninism.

"Now, great attention is paid by both the KPRP and the CPSU to develop and strengthen the solid, harmonious friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea."

"We highly value the Soviet Union's effort to make the situation in Southeast Asia healthy. As for the problems of peace and stability in this region, they can be correctly solved only through negotiations between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries on the principles of mutual respect, mutual interests, and without foreign interference," Chea Sim said.

"What we have experienced for more than five years now," Chea Sim continued, "proves that the policy of confrontation pursued by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and its allies, far from favouring a solution to the problem of peace in Southeast Asia, only is blocking the way, and that a prolongation of this tense situation only benefits China.

So, there is only one way out: "The two groups of countries should prove their good will by taking their recent proposals as the basis for eventual negotiations to transform this region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation."

Chea Sim went on: "We thank the parties, the governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries for their support to the just cause of the Kampuchea revolution. We strongly condemn the UN resolution to give the Kampuchean seat to the so-called coalition government, which has neither real territory nor real power, nor the support of the Kampuchean people, and which is on the payroll of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. The Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and at other international forums must belong to the PRK, the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. We believe that our just cause will triumph; that our country, the special alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam and with among them the Soviet Union, and of all progressive people in the world, [as received] will develop steadily by benefiting from the experience of the Great October Revolution."

RUSSIAN OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY HAILED

BK071443 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Station editorial: "The Great October Socialist Revolution Is a Firm Bastion for Peace"]

[Text] The brilliant Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 of the Soviet people is a political event of historical significance. This revolution created the first socialist state with state authorities of the working class and peasants in the history of mankind. Following this acquisition of state authorities, on behalf of the military and Revolutionary Council, the great Lenin told the people of Russia that the cause of the people's struggle is to urgently demand peace, democracy, eradication of the rights of large landowners, workers control over production, and the setting up of a Soviet government. These were achieved.

The significance of this statement is great and profound. It clearly shows that the Soviet Great October Socialist Revolution has completely changed a society stepped in blood and tears into a new and pure society in response to mankind's sacred aspirations for peace and democracy. In the decree on peace adopted a few hours after the victory of the Great October Revolution, foreign policy guidelines of the Soviet state authorities were clearly stated. The decree appealed to everyone to contribute actively to the struggle for peace and put an end to war provocations of imperialists.

From the first day, the Soviet Union has been unswervingly implementing the principles of foreign policy stipulated by the great Lenin. As a defender of peace and savior of mankind, after chasing out all aggressors from its territory, the Soviet Union has sacrificed many of its children to liberate people in Eastern Europe from Hitler's fascists and assisted them in recovering independence and building socialism. World wars fomented by imperialists were terminated and left countless negative consequences that mankind cannot forget. However, the U.S. imperialists pretended not to know anything about it and have been looking for means to provoke regional wars in order to achieve their wishful ambitions of dominating the world. From day to day, the U.S. imperialists' ambitions have been getting increasingly larger and more dangerous -- particularly since they set up the NATO alliance -- with the collusion of this Beijing Chinese expansionists. Interference in other countries' internal affairs, threats, coups d'etat, and economic encirclement are constant objectives through which they aim to attain their insane ambitions. These have become even more savage and dangerous since the Reagan administration took power.

Faced with this dangerous situation, the Soviet Union -- a firm bastion for peace -- has put forward many peace proposals to reduce, limit, and move toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons. However, the U.S. imperialists have never shown any goodwill in wanting to resolve these problems. On the contrary, they have been building up their strength, strengthening their bases, and deploying new missiles in Western Europe to threaten the Soviet Union and the world. Clearly realizing the danger and consequences of war, peace-loving mankind, including the American people, has organized demonstrations to resolutely demand peace and life and has fully supported the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, which is at all times a firm bastion of mankind. It has also strongly condemned war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies.

The Kampuchean people, who have gone through the U.S. imperialists' destructive war and the genocidal regime of the Democratic Kampuchean clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- who insanely implemented Maoist doctrine and exterminated over 3 million Kampuchean people -- know the value of peace and pledge to closely unit with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples and with all fraternal socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union and peace-loving progressive people the world over, to struggle for the defense of peace. On the precious occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Kampuchean people would like to express most profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for having provided all kinds of support and assistance for the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the development of the Kampuchean revolution. This noble assistance will also actively contribute to defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the Soviet Union win more and greater successes in defending peace for mankind throughout the world.

THAI CHARGE OF SRV INTRUSION TERMED 'TRICK'

BK091511 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1223 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Trick" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 9 -- The Western mass media recently quoted Thai military false report that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had made incursion into Thailand's Surin Province and clashed with, and caused losses to Thai border guards.

Such a fabrication has been frequently used by the Thai ruling circles to provoke against Vietnam and play down the prestige of the three Indochinese countries and white-wash their violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is also a trick to mislead the world opinion from Thailand's illegal occupation of Laos's three border hamlets.

It is public knowledge that over the past six years, the Thai authorities, encouraged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, have allowed the Pol Pot remnants to use Thai soil as their hideouts for conducting sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution. Moreover Thai Armed Forces also engaged in these activities. In the last week of October Thailand 337 times violated Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thailand's L-19 reconnaissance planes on five occasions overflew Ampil and Kamrieng, three kilometers inside Kampuchean airspace. Thai vessels also intruded 292 times into Kampuchean waters from three to 22 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang. On the ground Thailand's artillery shelled 80 times on border provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang and Pursat.

For the past six years now, the three Indochinese countries have repeatedly put forth proposals aimed at creating a peaceful coexistence with the ASEAN countries, particularly with Thailand.

The Thai authorities have not only shut their eyes to this goodwill but also continued providing military aid and sanctuaries for the Pol Pot remnants.

Based on the right of self-defence, the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea in cooperation with Vietnamese Volunteer Army successfully launched mopping-up operations in the last dry and rainy seasons against the Pol Pot remnants along the Kampuchean-Thai border. At the same time the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has patience enough not to provoke Thailand, because the Kampuchean people only want to live in peace with the Thai people.

The PRK Government always respects the independence and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand, and demands [Thailand] do the same to her neighbour.

As long as the Thai authorities continue to allow the Polpotist remnants to use their territory, they should take the consequences resulted from their hostile policy.

CHAN SI SENDS MESSAGE TO PHAN VAN DONG ON FLOODS

BK091133 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of condolences to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The message says:

I am extremely disturbed by the distressing news that heavy rains, the malevolent effect of storm No 7 and other tropical storms from the northeast which were blowing hard for nearly a week in mid-October, have inundated Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces in central Vietnam and caused the loss of many Vietnamese lives. Tens of thousands of houses, thousands of hectares of rice, and many food depots have also been destroyed.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the PRK and the Kampuchean people throughout the country and on my own behalf, I would like to express profound grief, regret, and condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese Government and people and, through you, Comrade Chairman, to the bereaved families sadly afflicted by the floods.

Under the ingenious leadership of the Vietnamese Government, we are confident that the fraternal Vietnamese people will certainly overcome this catastrophic havoc and will certainly surmount all obstacles to quickly normalize their livelihood.

KPRAF, SRV ACTIVITIES AGAINST 'BANDITS' DETAILED

BK090645 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From "Weekly Roundup of Salient - s" feature]

[Excerpts] Following the outstanding model of heroism displayed by the USSR Army and people, who are celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Union's October Revolution, our PRK Army and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers have performed brilliant feats in sweeping up the bandits along the western border, thus firmly defending every inch of our territory. In sum, our KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers conducted 31 operations against the bandits in all areas. We put out of action 564 bandits, including 140 killed and 39 taken prisoner. We seized 296 assorted weapons, 47 mines, 100 kg of TNT, 3 field radio sets, 1 map, and a large quantity of materiel. We also persuaded 385 misled persons to desert the enemy ranks and return to the fold.

Here are some outstanding combat events: On 23 October, a group of bandits penetrated our territory in an areas 22 km north of Chhep in an attempt to cause troubles for our people. Our cadres and combatants defending this area quickly surrounded and attacked these bandits. We killed 18 of them and seized 5 weapons. On the same day, a group of bandits sneaked out of the jungle in an attempt to rob the people in an area north-east of (Phum Chuk) in Preah Net Preah District [Battambang Province]. They ran into the trap of our KPRAF and Vietnamese volunteers, who killed 15 of them and seized 5 weapons and 20 knapsacks. Having heard that a group of bandits had crossed the border into Ta Lo in Pursat Province, on 24 and 26 October our KPRAF and Vietnamese volunteers surrounded and attacked them, killed 26, capturing 4 others, and seizing 30 assorted guns.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES ANGOLA ON NATIONAL DAY

BK11215 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, chairman of the Labor Party, and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of Angola's 9th national day. The message noted, among other things:

On behalf of the KPRP and the Kampuchean Government and people and in my own name, we extend fraternal feelings and warm greetings to you on the national day of the People's Republic of Angola. We noted with elation the firm development of the friendship and solidarity that binds our two countries. We wish you good health and long life in leading the fraternal Angolan people toward prosperity.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. The message noted, among other things: I am very happy to extend intimate greetings to you on the occasion of the 9th national day of the People's Republic of Angola. I wish you good health and greater successes in your noble mission.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO SWEDEN

BK110504 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Message dated 6 November from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan to Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe]

[Text] To His Excellency Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister, Tokyo.

Your Excellency: I am most happy to learn that you have been reappointed head of Japanese diplomacy. On this occasion, I would like to express my warmest congratulations and wish you happiness and success in your noble task.

Also on this occasion, I would like to express profound gratitude to you and the Japanese Government and people for the precious support and assistance which have been constantly provided to the people and the Coalition Government for Democratic Kampuchea in their just struggle against foreign aggression and occupation for national survival and independence.

With highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] 6 November 1984

SON SANN SPEECH CRITICIZES VIETNAMIZATION POLICY

BK110505 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] On 7 November, during a speech made in the conference hall of the French Parliament, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann emphatically denounced the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea.

Son Sann said that in 1983, 600,000 Vietnamese nationals settled in Kampuchea. Half of these Vietnamese immigrants have been granted Khmer nationality and allowed to live in Kampuchea's economically rich areas. The Hanoi Vietnamese authorities are implementing this Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea because they are getting deeper and deeper into an impasse in their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Son Sann said the Vietnamese are trying to break CGDK and ASEAN solidarity. However, Vietnam's proposal to hold direct talks with the ASEAN countries without CGDK participation was rejected by ASEAN.

The CGDK prime minister said past experience tells us that when Vietnam expresses good will to hold talks, then this is when it will attack us. He stressed that the solidarity of the CGDK is very important. We should not do what our enemy expected us to do.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES REAGAN REELECTION, POLICY

BK111425 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is Reagan's True Nature?"]

[Text] After winning the elections on 6 November, Ronald Reagan declared that the reason he was reelected U.S. President for another term was because the American people trusted him, endorsed his domestic and foreign policies, and wanted him to continue implementing these policies. His declaration is untrue. Why has Ronald Reagan been reelected for another term?

Reagan's victory in the elections does not mean that the American people like and trust him. His victory stems from the fact that the current U.S. political system and laws do not permit the American people to freely exercise their rights. The election law has compelled the people to cast their votes either for the candidates of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. The voters' turnout in the elections was very low -- a mere 53.5 percent of the total eligible voters. This clearly shows that the American people are not satisfied with the elections and are fed up with the propaganda election campaigns.

Over the past 4 years under the Reagan administration, several incidents have indicated that it is backward and a danger to the future of the United States as well as the destiny of all mankind. These untoward developments have been caused by the U.S. warmongering and militarist policy in promoting the arms race, rekindling war, and creating tension in various regions around the world. The internal economic and social crises in the United States have not yet been resolved. While the military budget has increased tremendously, funds for social welfare have been unprecedentedly slashed. The number of unemployed people has increased to over 8 million and more than 34 million American people live a miserable life.

Observers throughout the world are of the view that the victory by the Republican Party and Reagan himself this time has resulted from his sentimental campaign to mobilize a sense of national narrow-mindedness among the American people, thus misleading them into believing that Reagan was responsible for bringing glory to their country.

During the election campaign, Reagan said that the production of more nuclear weapons was aimed at creating a deterrent to the Soviet threat, and that the United States must rely on its military might in recouping its influence and prestige which were severely damaged following its painful defeat in the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina. In fact, this is his warmongering and militarist policy of carrying out the arms race in an absurd manner, which only serves to enrich the wealth of the military capitalist industrialists while the laboring American people have to shoulder more problems and heavy responsibilities.

World public opinion is wondering whether Reagan's political policy will remain the same. Looking at the political program outlined by the Republican Party during the election campaign, it can be seen that there is no change in Reagan's policy because this political program has maintained the status quo of the extremist principles by placing emphasis on U.S. hegemonism which has played a decisive role in world affairs. Even though lately Reagan has talked about peace and has expressed his desire to hold negotiations, such utterances are only deceptively aimed at winning votes for him in the elections. The political program of the Republican Party obviously stresses that the United States is the most powerful country in the world, which has the sole right to decide the future of all countries and to force all people to be under its command. This means that this policy is not only aimed at opposing communism, but also all mankind so that the United States will eventually dominate the world.

If the Reagan administration remains obdurate in pursuing this policy, it will only increase world tension to a dangerous degree. Therefore, all mankind cannot stand idly by but concentrate all efforts on carrying out the life-or-death struggle to do away with the danger of nuclear war and the arms race carried out by Reagan so as to safeguard peace and the survival of mankind.

SOVIET ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

BK091445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] On the evening of 7 November, Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and his wife hosted a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Vientiane to celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending as guests were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sali Vangkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Lieutenant General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, chairman and vice chairmen of state committees, SPC members, members of the Executive Committee of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, and many high-ranking civilian and military cadres.

Also attending were diplomats of various countries, representatives of international organizations in Laos, and Soviet experts working in Laos.

The joyful reception was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. On this occasion, Lao party and state leaders and local and foreign guests toasted friendship with the USSR and the prosperity and happiness of the party and state leaders and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. They wished the Soviet people, under the wise leadership of the CPSU led by Chernenko, new and greater successes in the task of building and defending the national socialist economy.

THAI REFUSAL TO RESUME BORDER TALKS SCORED

BK101150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1500 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Talk" entitled: "An Owl Is Afraid of Sunlight"]

[Text] At dawn when the sun brings light to the world, the owl, by instinct, will seek a sanctuary. Among human beings, it is certain that those who have habit of interfering and provoking other people are afraid of facts and will resort to all means and tricks to oppose facts and to cover up their aggressive nature.

In view of the facts about the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, which has lasted for over 5 months, with a good desire to coexist with the Thai people in a good neighborly and fraternal atmosphere, the Lao side has repeatedly proposed that the talks should be resumed in order to peacefully solve the disputes. The Lao said has made this proposal despite the fact that talks have been unilaterally suspended by the Thai said on two occasions. In ignoring the Lao proposal, the Thai side is actually afraid that it will be denounced by public opinion in Thailand as well as in the world for betraying the charter of the UN Security Council since it has just obtained a seat in this council -- after promising those who voted for it that it would resolve the problem of conflicts with its neighboring country through peaceful means.

But, sad to say, the old proverb that the truth is never found in a thief's words remains true when applied to the ultrarightist reactionary clique in the Thai ruling circles. Through its trickery, the Thai side has made believe that it wants to resolve the problem of Laos. Regarding this, in a recent meeting with the Lao ambassador in Bangkok, the Thai side also said it has agreed to a resumption of talks in Bangkok, but proposed that Laos reduce its political attacks, meaning the Lao mass media must first stop attacking Thailand. At the same time, the Thai side has sought means to restrict the functions of the LPDR Embassy by resorting to the pretext of the so-called attack on the host country and so forth.

In fact, our Lao mass media as well as our Lao Embassy in Bangkok have done their best in performing their duties. They have publicized facts about the Lao-Thai relations to the Thai and the world people. In particular, they have publicized the facts about the incidents in the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury. The Lao mass media have only reported the facts about actual incidents occurring in the villages. They have never cooked up any story at all. We have also not forced the Thai people to believe what we have said. But, the Thai as well as the world people believe and support those who have the better case. It is not appropriate to force the Thai papers not to report the facts about the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

Through their acts of forcing the Thai papers not to tell the truth, then telling the Lao mass media not to publicize the facts, and even trying to restrict the regular and customary activities of diplomats of various countries, it is clear that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are afraid of the truth. If the truth is what the Thai reactionaries are afraid of, it means that their acts are unjust and incorrect. It is natural that those who commit faults should be afraid of the truth. This is why the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are now like the owl -- afraid of the light.

ANNUAL INDOCHINESE DEFENSE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

BK081431 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL) -- The annual conference of the General Political Departments of the Armed Forces of the Indochinese countries was successfully closed here yesterday after three days of sitting.

A memorandum was signed on the occasion by Lieut-General Siphon Phalikhan member of the party CC. Deputy-minister of national defence, head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army, Meas Kroch, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, vice-minister for defence; and Lieut-General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Communist Party, head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army.

In his closing speech, Lieut-General Siphon Phalikhan highly evaluated this fruitful meeting, saying that it would strengthen the special militant solidarity among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Success of Conference Hailed

BK091437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] On the evening of 7 November, the LPDR National Defense Ministry held a banquet to hail the success of the ordinary annual conference for 1984 of the General Political Departments of the three Armies of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam. The conference was held from the morning of 5 November to the morning of 7 November.

Attending the banquet as a distinguished guest was Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense. Also attending on the Lao side were Major General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the LPA General Political Department, and head of the Lao delegation, and his party; Major General Somsak Saisongkham, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and deputy chief of the General Staff of the LPA; and some senior officers. On the Kampuchean side were Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the Kampuchean Army General Political Department, and head of the Kampuchean delegation, and his party. On the Vietnamese side were Major General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the CPV Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, first deputy chief of the VPA General Political Department, and head of the Vietnamese delegation, and his party.

Comrade Khamtai Siphandon addressed this joyful banquet on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry. He wholeheartedly hailed the glorious success of the conference of the leading cadres of the three General Political Departments, which contributes to further strengthening the special solidarity and militant relations among the three fraternal countries and armies.

The banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity, and special militant alliance among the three nations and armies.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEW WITH BBC REPORTED

BK111511 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, granted to unidentified BBC Television correspondents on 27 October -- place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Could you describe the development of the formation of the Neo Lao Hak Sat [Lao Patriotic Front or LPF] -- and its leadership in the struggles against France and the United States?

[Answer] The Lao people are the people who were aggressed against and were controlled by the feudalists and foreign capitalists for a long time. As a result, one resistance movement after another was formulated from northern to southern Laos to carry out national liberation struggles. In 1945, the Japanese fascists drove the French colonialists out of Indochina. However, they were defeated by the allied forces a few months after World War II had ended. Taking that favorable opportunity, the patriotic Lao people rose up to seize power from the Japanese fascists and set up the Lao Itsala [Free Lao] government on 12 October 1945. Subsequently, the French colonialists returned to commit aggression against Laos again. The Lao people throughout the country simultaneously rose up to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of their country. Faced with the advancement of the French colonialists who possessed more manpower and better weapons, the Lao Itsala government fled in exile to Thailand. However, it later returned to Laos to surrender to the enemy while we and all the other patriotic Lao people continued the national liberation struggle throughout the country.

In 1950, following the surrender of the exiled Lao Government to the enemy, representatives of all resistance zones held a congress to set up the Neo Lao Itsala [Free Lao Front] to lead the struggle against the French colonialists. Our struggle scored a complete victory when the 1954 Geneva Accord was signed in which the French colonialists agreed to withdraw their troops from and recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

Following the withdrawal of the French colonialists, aspiring to build the country in peace, the Neo Lao Itsala sent a delegation to hold negotiations with the Vientiane side in order to unite all the Lao factions as one so as to build the country together. Unfortunately, the U.S. imperialists jumped in to launch an aggression against Laos with the hope of taking the place of the French colonialists in colonizing Laos and oppressing and exploiting the Lao people, thus creating numerous obstacles to and prolonging the negotiations between the two Lao sides for many years. The Neo Lao Itsala was of the view that the change in the situation in Laos was the result of the struggle by the Lao people against the new richer and stronger enemy.

On 6 January 1956, the Neo Lao Itsala convened a congress and adopted a resolution to change its name to the Neo Lao Hak Sat to consolidate the patriotic Lao people of all strata to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. In the initial stage of this new period, the struggle was very complicated and difficult because it was waged through various forms. For instance, sometimes it was a fierce armed struggle against the enemy. At times, we agreed with the enemy to set up a coalition government or to hold a joint parliamentary election, thus transforming our armed struggle into a peaceful one.

When the U.S. imperialists toppled the first coalition government by arresting and imprisoning some LPF leaders, the armed struggle was resumed again until the day the enemies were defeated. A ceasefire was subsequently observed. Then the second Geneva conference was held and the second coalition government formed. However, after the U.S. imperialists destroyed the second coalition government by murdering a neutralist cabinet minister and planning to assassinate some LPF ministers, the armed struggle once again broke out to an unprecedentedly fierce and cruel degree.

In 1973 when the Lao people under the LPF leadership managed to liberate about four-fifths of the Lao territory and to destroy a large number of ground and air forces of the aggressors, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to allow their henchmen to sign the Vientiane agreement on 21 February and set up the coalition government for the third time. With the political progress made by the Lao people during this period, the LPF was blessed with favorable conditions to proceed to liberate the entire country and to establish the LPDR with the aim of building Laos into a prosperous country and improving the living conditions of the Lao people as you can see them today.

[Question] Was this war a national liberation socialist war?

[Answer] The patriotic Lao people under the LPF leadership closely united to resist the war of aggression of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in order to liberate the country and to end their colonial rule. After our country was liberated, we saw that Laos must follow the socialist path so as to defend its independence and to build itself into a prosperous entity step by step with our own resources.

[Question] What was the serious aftermath of the U.S. bombing of the Plain of Jars? And what was the people's reaction to this?

[Answer] The U.S. imperialists deployed all kinds of aircraft, including their strategic B-52 bombers, to bomb and strafe the Plain of Jars and other liberated zones of the LPF. Almost all temples, hospitals, schools, and people's dwelling shelters and property were completely destroyed, and tens of thousands of people were killed in the notorious and cruel war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. Highly indignant at and angered by the U.S. crime, the local Lao inhabitants in the region closely united with one another to take up arms to resist the inhuman aggressors. They destroyed more and more U.S. air pirates and their commando henchmen, and finally managed to liberate the Plain of Jars and other areas throughout the country.

[Question] What was the LPF's political evolution after 1945?

[Answer] Between 1945 and 1954, the Lao people united and rose up to resist the French colonialists and finally managed to liberate the two provinces of Houa Phan and Phong Saly. After the U.S. imperialists jumped into Laos to take the place of the French colonialists, the then Neo Lao Itsala was transformed into the LPF to mobilize more patriotic people to join in the revolutionary struggle against the more obdurate and inhuman enemies who were apparently very rich and strong. In the meantime, the LPF under the leadership of the LPRP grew bigger and more powerful to become a strong force capable of compelling the enemies to sign the 1962 Geneva Accord and the 1973 Vientiane Agreement, thereby creating favorable conditions for the Lao people to successfully liberate their country as you can see today.

[Question] What are the current objectives of the party?

[Answer] The LPRP's objectives are to unite the people of all tribes in the country, to strengthen the special solidarity with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, to strengthen the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and to render support and assistance to the peoples in all countries struggling for national independence, democracy, and social progress so as to cooperate with them in opposing the imperialists' attempts to rekindle war and in defending world peace.

[Question] What are the theoretical and practical principles which you rely on in national development?

[Answer] We firmly grasp the principles of proletarian internationalism by simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, reorganizing production, reclassifying work, and building new socialist Lao people to build the country along the socialist path. In practice, we have set up agricultural cooperatives and cooperative stations, reactivated old factories abandoned by the enemies and built new necessary ones, and used agricultural and forestry work as a basis for industrial development to produce essential products for improving the living conditions of the Lao people.

[Question] Are you interested in using Burma as a model, with regard to its religious and cultural line, for advancing toward socialism?

[Answer] The socialist construction in Laos must be carried out in accordance with a model suitable to the reality in this country. It is not correct and effective to use a model suitable to another country in the socialist construction in our country.

[Question] In the future, will the religious belief and religious faiths still play a role in the LPDR?

[Answer] The LPRP's policy is to guarantee the religious belief of all citizens in any religion. The right not to indulge in any religious belief is also ensured.

[Question] What is the current fundamental and urgent issue of your country?

[Answer] The current fundamental and urgent issue is peace, mutual love and affection, and peaceful coexistence so as to heal the wounds of war and to build the country into a prosperous entity.

[Question] Is it possible that the Buddhist philosophy can coexist with the Marxist philosophy?

[Answer] The Buddhist philosophy has coexisted with the Marxist philosophy in Laos for several years, and I believe that the trend will continue in the future as has been the case in several other socialist countries in the world.

INTERIOR MINISTER OPPOSES REOPENING U.S. BASES

BK101259 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Nov 84 p 1, 12

[Text] A foreign news agency's analysis of the situation in the Philippines has noted that the situation there could deteriorate to such an extent that President Marcos' government might fall, thus affecting the status of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. This leads to the assumption that the United States might solve the problem by renegotiating with the Thai Government for the use of Thai bases. Also, former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Morton Abramowitz, a renowned U.S. specialist of Southeast Asian affairs, reportedly will visit Thailand and might be assigned an important, undisclosed mission while here.

Asked about U.S. use of Thai bases, Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot said this morning that the Interior Ministry is not directly involved in the matter. However, he said everyone concerned must look at the issue very thoroughly if it becomes necessary for the United States to reestablish its bases in Thailand. He said personally he does not want U.S. bases to be reestablished in Thailand, saying: "I do not want to see again the demonstrations against U.S. bases in Thailand." He noted that analyses on the impact of U.S. bases in Thailand have already been made public. He felt that talk about the reestablishment of U.S. bases here is designed to test Thai reaction.

18 KILLED IN CLASHED WITH SRV INTRUDERS 5-9 NOV

BK131144 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Eighteen Thai troops were killed and 35 others wounded in clashes with Vietnamese intruders in Bua Chet Subdistrict of Surin Province between November 5 and 9, and official source in Surin told the WORLD this morning. The source said that 12 of the dead were border policemen while the other six were soldiers, adding that the wounded comprised seven policemen and 28 soldiers. Another border policeman, identified as Pvt Tosak Thongchai, is still unaccounted for, the source said.

The source also said that although the Vietnamese intruders had been repulsed from Thai territory, they were still deployed opposite Chong Phrik and Chong Kraban Samor passes close to the Thai frontier. Thai troops, policemen and rangers were now occupying Hills 424 and 448 overlooking the two passes, the source said.

DETAINED FISHERMEN RETURN FROM VIETNAM

BK130314 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Eighty-six Thai fishermen returned home yesterday after spending 18 months under detention in Vietnam for allegedly fishing in Vietnamese waters. Those released were crewmen of seven trawlers from Samut Sakhon and Samut Prakan provinces reportedly caught in Vietnamese waters in May and June last year, and imprisoned in Kien Giang, a coastal province.

The release followed the cabinet's allocation of 1.4 million baht which went toward paying fines of U.S. \$350 per fisherman, expenses for food and accommodation in Ho Chi Minh City, and the cost of ferrying the men back to Bangkok in a chartered plane. Fisheries Department and Foreign Ministry officials yesterday morning flew to Ho Chi Minh City and after following release procedures with Thai Embassy officials there, brought the ill-fated fishermen back home.

Kun Thochan, 30, crewman of the Phromnarin, said his trawler was captured by a Vietnamese coastal boat about 30 miles off the Vietnamese coast in May 1983, and detained at Kien Giang. He said he and nine crewmen from several trawlers were brought to Ho Chi Minh City in April this year to meet with former Premier Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, during the latter's visit. Gen Kriangsak promised to find a way to get them back home. Kun said the crewmen were given blankets, canned food and medicine by Gen Kriangsak, which brought them some comfort in the prison where they were fed only two meals a day and had to work as coolies or consigned to hard labour like repairing roads.

Charin Sukchareon, 40, skipper of the Lo Saksawat 5, said his trawler was seized by three Vietnamese speedboats after a two-hour chase on May 15, 1983 near Pulo Wai Island. He said one of his crewmen, Liam Khamthawin, caught malaria and died in prison on September 11. Charin said most of the men were in fairly stable condition though some had contracted skin diseases. He also said there were still 143 Thai fishermen imprisoned in the jail at Kien Giang. These were plucked off Vietnamese fishing grounds seven months after the first group's arrest.

VIETNAM 'EXPECTED' TO DEPLOY SOVIET MIG-23'S

BK120542 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Soviet MIG-23 jet fighters are expected to be deployed in Vietnam next year, Air Vice Marshal [AVM] Kan Phimanthip, director of the Air Force Operations Department, said over the weekend. He said the Soviet Union is expected to replace the obsolete MIG-23's with the more sophisticated MIG-27 "Flogger" and MIG-29 "Fulcrum" in Warsaw Pact countries and redeploy them in other countries like Vietnam.

The MIG-23's were no match for the American F-15 "Eagle" and F-16A fighters or the French Mirage which were deployed in NATO countries, he said. "It is therefore necessary to replace the MIG-23's with a more sophisticated aircraft to maintain the equilibrium," said AVM Kan.

The Air Force Operations director expressed confidence the U.S. Congress would approve the sale of a squadron of 16 F-16A fighters plus an option for four more to Thailand. "There should be no objection considering the situation in this region. We are a front-line country and a trusted ally of the U.S." he said.

KING SENDS GREETINGS ON SOVIET NATIONAL DAY

BK101449 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] November 7th is the national day of the Soviet Union. On this occasion his majesty the king has sent the following congratulatory message to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the Soviet national day, I am pleased to convey my greetings and good wishes for your good health and happiness and for the prosperity of the USSR and the Soviet people.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 23-28 NOV

BK100748 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and his eight member delegation will visit Thailand from 23 to 28 November. The visit is under the annual exchange visit program of Thai, Chinese Foreign Ministry officials. Thai Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin last year made a 4-day visit to China.

PREM EXPLAINS BAHT DEVALUATION TO OFFICIALS

BK130830 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at 1030 today presided over a meeting at Government House of permanent secretaries of the ministries, directors general, secretaries general, chiefs of government agencies at departmental level, and directors of state enterprise organizations. The meeting was called for a briefing on the baht devaluation and methods to correct problems arising from the move taken. The prime minister told the meeting:

[Begin Prem recording] I would like to tell you that the government made the decision after having thoroughly studied the matter. All the advantages and disadvantages as well as the possible impacts from the move were reviewed. We made the decision because we believe that the move will benefit the country, not only at present, but also in the future. We made the decision because we realized that the move is necessary to adjust to the world monetary situation. Another reason is the need to change our exchange system -- from fixing our currency rate against a single foreign currency to fixing it against a basket of currencies. This method will allow our currency to move freely and attain its realistic value. This will help us to achieve stability and reliability for our monetary system. In addition, the measure will also benefit the farmers who constitute the majority of our population. Our 14 ministries will do their best to insure that the measure taken benefits our farmers and low-income people. Our ministries are aware of the impact from the move and we are trying to do our best to cushion the impact and eliminate negative repercussions as soon as possible. Evidently, the move taken will not produce results today or tomorrow, but will take some time. You may notice that from the move taken, the parity of the baht is changing daily. This is what it should be.

There is another point I would like to make here. I had the permanent secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister invite you here today for the briefing because I would like to ask you, after having understood all about this matter, to tell other people who do not understand the matter and help them understand it correctly. With everyone having a correct understanding about the matter, all of us will feel relieved and will cooperate with each other in working constructively in order to solve the problems for the people. I would like to entrust to you all the duty of public relations on this matter, that means, I ask you to inform the public that the move taken is aimed at benefiting the people. We should reiterate this to the people so that they will understand the facts. I would like to note here that we have won praise not only from our own people but also from foreigners for the move taken. [end recording]

Urges People To Buy Domestic

BK131109 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Statement 13 November by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House -- recorded]

[Text] As we are looking for measures to ease the effects of the readjustment of the system of currency exchange or the baht's value, I would like to ask for cooperation of our fraternal people. One thing that we should be able to do immediately is to reduce our foreign trade deficit. The prices of imported goods will increase due to the baht devaluation. We must not use those luxurious products such as garments and cosmetic goods or any product we have to order from foreign countries. We can produce these goods locally with high quality. Besides, the prices of local goods are much lower than those of imported ones.

The design of the local products suits the taste of the Thai people. If we practice austerity and buy only Thai products, we will be able to cut down our expenses, which is good for the country as a whole. Moreover, we will help generate more jobs for the Thai people.

Things of this sort are not difficult to practice, and we will lose nothing. I believe that most of us have always used Thai products. Locally made garments are suitable for both men and women since our body structure is different from that of the Europeans. I want to ask you [reporters] to help inform our Thai people that they can greatly help reduce the country's foreign trade deficit. The mass media must help us. For example, look at this girl. She is wearing Thai clothes. This is good. We can enhance our country's prestige and prove that we can produce high quality goods for both domestic consumption and export.

CHAT THAI DEPUTY QUILTS OVER PARLIAMENTARY ISSUE

BK121058 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Controversial Chat Thai Party deputy leader Col Phon Roengprasoetwith submitted a letter of resignation to party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan this morning, apparently upset over his failure to convene an extraordinary session of parliament to censure the government over the devaluation of the baht.

"Chat Thai Party is a large and well known party with as many as 108 members of parliament. The party had elected me deputy leader and I had tried many times to do political work to change the dictatorial situation in parliament.

"I fully understand that parliament is a main pillar of the administration of the country. But I have been unable to realise my plan. I therefore ask to resign from my position as deputy party leader in order that this will not be an example. According to my principle a good member of parliament must not just talk and save himself. I cannot be so thick skinned as to stay on as I feel that 50 million people are watching. Finally I hope that the people will know who has the sincerity in the administration of the country," he said.

The letter of resignation was handed to Maj-Gen Praman this morning. Copies of the letter were distributed to the press at parliament.

Chat Thai Party is scheduled to meet tomorrow morning at the party headquarters to discuss the attempt to reconvene parliament and ways to find more signatures to support the call for the opening of the House.

RAILROAD WORKERS STRIKE, ORDERED BACK TO WORK

BK140716 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Banchong Saralam, director of the State Railway Authority of Thailand, has issued the following order today instructing all striking railroad workers to return to work:

In connection with a number of employees of the State Railway Authority of Thailand going on strike, which has caused serious damage to the train service and trouble for the people, in the interest of normal operations of the State Railway Authority of Thailand, every striking employee of that authority is to return to normal duty by reporting to his superior by 1600 [0900 GMT] on 14 November. Violators of this order will be considered to be disregarding their duty and refusing to obey legitimate orders from their superior, which clearly constitutes misconduct. They will be given severe punishment in accordance with state railway authority regulations. The State Railway Authority guarantees the safety of every striking worker who returns to work in accordance with this order.

ARMY RADIO SAYS ATHIT ALWAYS SUPPORTS PREM

BK131057 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 12 Nov 84

["Sayammanusati" program "special article": "The Relations Between the Supreme Commander/Army Commander and the Prime Minister"]

[Summary] Everyone knows that General Athit Kamlang-ek has been working with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon for a long time. During Gen Prem's service as the 2d Army Region commander, Gen Athit played "an important role in scoring a beautiful victory for the 2d Army Region's communist suppression operation, silencing the sound of gun fire and miraculously bringing peace and tranquillity to the then troubled northeastern region."

Later, Gen Prem was appointed prime minister, and Gen Athit was appointed Army commander and supreme commander. Gen Athit has supported the government of Prime Minister Prem in dealing with any kind of problem. "The supreme commander and Army commander has always volunteered to solve problems for the government -- be they economic, social, political, or military -- and in particular, problems that could shake the stability of the Prem government." As a result, Gen Athit has often been the victim of some critics who have accused him of "interfering in all affairs" of the government. Since the Armed Forces have manpower and equipment, they can help the government solve problems. Defending the government when it is attacked by the mass media or opposition politicians, the supreme commander has always demonstrated his "loyalty" to General Prem and pledged his "constant support" for the prime minister.

Regarding his televised interview on the baht devaluation, we could obviously see that the supreme commander expressed his views in a straightforward manner showing his "concern for the country's stability and the livelihood of the people." His statements during the interview clearly prove that he is sincerely "worried about the government's stability." During the interview, he demonstrated his sincere concern for the country and people. He especially "has to be responsible for the country's stability both internationally and externally. His burden is very heavy and cannot be passed to anyone else." As you can see, after his arrival at Don Muang Airport on the night of 6 November, he immediately proceeded to Nakhon Ratchasima Province to hear a briefing on the Vietnamese incursion that had taken place in Bua Chet District of Surin Province. He inspected the scene of the incident himself and ordered the Thai border troops to push the Vietnamese intruders out as quickly as possible. Some listeners might wonder why the supreme commander had to supervise such a field operation, which should have been handled by the military officers and officials concerned. I would like to cite what the supreme commander said during the TV interview on that night. He said he always inspected the border areas himself whenever an incident took place so that he could provide moral support for the local officials. It is his duty to maintain among his subordinates good, strong morale so that they will be able to defend the country's independence and sovereignty. The commander of the Armed Forces cannot just sit in his air-conditioned office. He must have the courage to go to the battle front should to shoulder with his subordinates. He cannot leave them to fight alone.

"We must admit that such a personality, who has such an eager concern for the country and the people, cannot simply stand idle when anything detrimental to the country and well-being of the people occurs. He must react and express his view," and his sincere opinion should be considered. Those who have watched the televised interview must know that it was a matter of a subordinate giving his suggestion to his superior, not of trying to force the latter to do this or that.

Last of all, I would like to tell our listeners that Gen Athit's heartfelt, intimate relations with and deep respect for Gen Prem cannot be easily destroyed by anyone despite of their differing opinions." It is only the matter of a suggestion made in a bid "to seek common correctness that will be beneficial to the country's stability and the people's well-being." This is not "a factor that will destroy Gen Athit's respect for and heartfelt relations with Gen Prem."

SPECIAL PARLIAMENT SESSION SAID 'VERY NECESSARY'

BK120534 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Special Parliament Session Can Defuse Mounting Tension"]

[Text] Call it "a war of nerves," call it "confrontation," or ask the question "Can govt defend the devaluation move?" but there is the public feeling of tensions growing within a pressure cooker. The steam must escape gently and normally or the safety valve will blow. The flame of devaluation, that has been increasing the pressure in the cooker, cannot be turned down now. How do we let off steam without a blowout which nobody wants?

While this kind of developing tension may bring about unpredictable reaction in a rightist or leftist dictatorship, democracy has its own means of settling issues. The parliament, especially the House of Representatives, is an ideal place for letting off steam. Those who understand the pros and cons of the devaluation and those who don't can still speak with strident and authoritative voices.

That is why we said last week that the Chat Thai Party was on the right track when it wanted a special session of the parliament opened. Some of the senators who think along the same lines have concurred and there is every chance that the special session, which we consider very necessary, will be held sometime next month. There will be a lot of vitriol, non sequiturs and even some reasoned arguments -- that's what the House is for -- but out of all this we are confident that some practical wisdom will emerge.

There are two points that should be remembered. The first is that, whatever the outcome, the devaluation of the baht cannot be reversed, just as Britain and France, try as they might, cannot stand up to the assault of the dollar. Chat Thai Party, in previous debates, has always been unprepared willing to rely more on invectives and decibels than on facts, figures and logic. But this time the opposition speakers must do a lot of homework so that they will be able to present cogent criticisms.

The second point, as everyone will realize, is most unpalatable. This could arise if the opposition succeeds in getting the backing of some senators and some dissident MP's in the parties forming the coalition government and thereby gets a no-confidence motion passed. This will mean that the Prem Tinsulanon government will have to resign and call for general elections. It will be an extremely costly process for the government and we wonder how many political parties can afford to fight in a general election.

COMMUNIQUE DETAILS RECENT PRC ARMED PROVOCATIONS

BK131412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Commission of Investigation of Aggressive War Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists recently issued a communique saying that in October and the early days of November, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles continued to step up the extremely perfidious multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam in a bid to weaken and then annex Vietnam for expansion to Southeast Asia.

Following the large-scale campaign of shelling and armed landgrabbing attacks launched between April and September 1984, in October and the early days of November 1984, they still maintained a large military force close to the border and intensively consolidated combat trenches and communications lines, especially in areas they had illegally occupied. They moved four more infantry divisions close to the border of Ha Tuyen Province, across from the Dong Van area; and another infantry division backed by an artillery regiment close to the border of Lang Son Province, across from the Van Lang and Cao Loc areas, in preparation for new steps of criminal war escalation against Vietnam.

In October 1984, they conducted 89 armed provocations, violating Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, and territory in different ways. On 23 occasions, they slammed 781 rounds of 120, 130, and 160-mm artillery and mortar shells into Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, on 13, 14, 15, and 16 October. They continuously shelled the Thanh Thuy area of Vi Xuyen District and Ta Van village, Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, with 130-mm artillery and 160-mm mortar fire, setting ablaze many houses and property of the people. On 15 occasions, they sent scouts into Vietnamese territory to carry out sabotage, intelligence, and espionage activities, setting up counterrevolutionary bases, planting mines, destroying communications lines and warehouses, and laying ambushes to kidnap or assassinate our cadres.

On 2 October, a squad of Chinese soldiers intruded into Soc Ha Village, Ha Quang District, Cao Bang Province and indiscriminately opened automatic gunfire at Truc Lung Hamlet, causing serious damage to the people's property.

On 17 October, Chinese troops crossed the border and intruded 2 km deep into Na Luc Village, Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province, and opened a shelling attack, killing four civilians and wounding two others.

On the same day, Chinese scouts crossed the border into Muong Khuong and planted a mine on the Muong Khuong-Lao Cai Road. The mine was detonated from under a passing bus, killing 17 civilian passengers. Two Chinese scouts who had planted the mine were punished by the local armed forces and people.

On 16 occasions, they sent troops to intrude into Vietnamese territory in Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces and mount raids and ambushes, killing seven civilians and wounding three others.

On 30 occasions, Chinese armed vessels intruded into the Tra Co area in Quang Ninh Province.

In the first 4 days of November 1984, Chinese troops continuously shelled and intruded into the border areas of Ha Tuyen Province. Particularly serious is that on 3 November, Chinese artillery repeatedly fired 1,400 shells of various calibers at Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, destroying a lot of houses and crops. In the afternoon, as Chinese troops crossed the Marker Post No 13, they were duly punished by the Armed Forces and people of Vi Xuyen, and many of them were killed.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE REVIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK101452 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The signing of the program for long-term economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in 1983 is an expression of the fine implementation of all provisions of the USSR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Realities in the past few years prove the effective implementation of this program. Meanwhile, Soviet aid to Vietnam has been increasing year after year. In 1984, many major projects -- outcomes of the Soviet-Vietnam cooperation such as the [word indistinct] generator unit of the Pha Lai thermopower plant with a capacity of 110,000 kw; the second phase of the construction of the Bim Son cement plant, the biggest cement plant in Vietnam; and the Lam Thao super phosphate factory; the Pha Lai-Ha Dong [word indistinct] high voltage line; the first phase of the construction of battery producing factory; and the Da Lat nuclear reactor -- have been put into operation.

The construction of the Xuan Mai house building enterprise is nearing completion and the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the biggest in Southeast Asia, is going on with high tempo. The Thang Long bridge will be put into use in 1985.

The activities of the joint Vietnam-Soviet petroleum venture on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam is promising in the Soviet-Vietnam cooperation program. As a result, oil was discovered in Vietnam in May this year. At present, an oil rig on the sea is being assembled. In the near future Vietnam's oil and gas service will be of greater help to the development of the national economy.

Many other projects under Soviet-Vietnam cooperation program are under construction such as the Tri An hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 400,000 kw, the cable system and the transformer stations and many-channels wire system between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The Soviet Union also undertake to help Vietnam in house building work and the modernization of the electric system of Hanoi. The Soviet Union will also help Vietnam build a recycling metallurgical factory with a capacity of 5,000 metric tons of steel per year, an antibiotics producing factory, and an Intersputnik satellite station in Ho Chi Minh City. Cultural and social projects are also built at living quarters for Vietnamese workers and cadres working at the projects under Soviet-Vietnam cooperation program.

The cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in growing vegetables, coffee, tea, and rubber is also developing. In 1978 the value of goods exchange between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was 57.6 million rubles, in 1982 reached 10 billion rubles, and in 1983 up to 1,159 billion rubles. In the first 8 months of this year, the Soviet Union transferred to Vietnam 1.4 million tons of oil products, 155,000 tons of fertilizer, 31,700 metric tons of cotton, 2,360 trucks, and 155,000 tons of rolling metal.

A Soviet-Vietnam tropical meteorological laboratory was also put into operation. Measures have also been taken to develop the coal industry. The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam train technicians and specialists in economic management. It has trained for Vietnam 60,000 skilled technicians, including 20,000 university graduates and 2,500 doctors. At present, 5,000 Vietnamese students are studying in the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN MARKS SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK071017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 3 November editorial: "Further Strengthen the All-Round Vietnamese-Soviet Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Vietnamese-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has now entered its 6th year. This is an inevitable result of the time-honored close militant solidarity between the two peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

This important document marks a new step of development of the close friendship and the ever-growing all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries, and fraternal peoples. Vivid reality has eloquently testified to the great effect of the treaty on the revolutionary undertaking in each of the two countries as well as on the socialist community and the common struggle of nations for various objectives of our times.

At the Moscow talks this June between Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on one side, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party Central Committee, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of our country's Council of Ministers, on the other, both sides emphasized: The relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, strengthened by the two countries' treaty of friendship and cooperation, have become ever more important and have contributed greatly to resolving those tasks regarding communist and socialist construction laid down at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5th CPV Congress.

Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are an important factor for peace and security on the Asian Continent. To constantly maintain unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is an essential, principled policy and a cornerstone of our party's and state's foreign policy.

Our people have been thoroughly aware that their revolutionary gains are inseparable from the strong support and generous, disinterested, great, and all-round assistance given by their fraternal socialist countries, especially by the Soviet Union -- the world's first worker-peasant state and the most powerful and advanced socialist nation. It is due to this that we, once highly elated over the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, are now even more joyful over the many important successes and great prospects of the implementation of this treaty.

In the new stage of our national revolution, our people are faced with the two strategic tasks of building socialism successfully throughout the unified country and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. To carry out these two tasks successfully, all of our party, people, and Army are required to do their utmost to strengthen our relations of solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Today, in any aspect of life we can find indications of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is very clear that after 6 years of implementation of the treaty, the fraternal relationship has been broadened and deepened in all fields with new qualities, new forms, and new contents and has achieved ever greater results.

Last year, our country and the Soviet Union signed a long-term agreement on the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, thus taking a new, important step forward in the achieving of cooperation for development.

This year, a series of major projects has been put into use in our country thanks to Soviet assistance. These include machinery group No 2 of the 110,000-kw Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, conveyor chain No 2 of the 600,000-metric tons-per-year Bim Son cement factory, the completion of the second phase of expansion of the Lam Thao super-phosphate factory, the 220-kilovolt Pha Lai-Ha Dong high voltage power line, the completion of the first phase of construction of a battery factory, and the Da Lat reactor.

Such widely known projects as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the Thang Long bridge, and the Xuan Mai United Factory that produces housing construction materials are being intensively built or are nearing the completion stage. The Vietnamese-USSR oil and gas joint enterprise in charge of exploring and exploiting oil and gas on our country's southern continental shelf has just scored an encouraging achievement as it has found some oil. It is about to complete installing pillar No 2 of the first off-shore oil rig.

The Soviet Union has also helped us build a number of projects such as the Tri An hydroelectric power plant and a network of power lines and transformer stations; has cooperated with us in the planting of vegetables, fruit trees, coffee, tea, medicinal herbs, and rubber trees; and has agreed to help build a number of new economic, cultural, and social welfare projects.

Trade relations between the two countries have developed constantly with an ever-increasing exchange of commodities. Cooperation in science and technology has also been broadened vigorously, helping to conduct the study of nearly 100 subjects. Soviet assistance in the training of Vietnamese cadres plays a special role in the cooperative relations between the two countries.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are exemplary, pure faithful, and lasting. This was strongly asserted once again at the recent summer talks between Comrade Le Duan and Pham Van Dong and Comrade Chernenko. At these talks, both sides unanimously agreed to further strengthen the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Our party and state and the Soviet party and state unanimously noted that the current dangerous tension in the world has resulted from the U.S. imperialists and their allies pursuing the policy of the arms race through the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe; the increasing military buildup in Asia, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean; and the pushing ahead of its military alliance with Japan so as to break the balance in the world's relative military strategy, gain military superiority, suppress revolution and progressive movements, and establish their rule over the planet.

Our party, state, and people are determined to condemn their adventurous policy. We fully support the Soviet party's and state's principled policy and their peace initiatives aimed at preventing a nuclear war and at halting the arms race for the sake of peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship between various peoples and countries.

In the present complicated international situation caused by the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, the solidarity, unity of mind, constant efforts, and coordination of actions in the common struggle for peace and socialism by those countries in the socialist community are of utmost importance.

Marking the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, our people express their sincere gratitude for the great and disinterested assistance rendered by the Soviet Communist Party, Government, and people to the Vietnamese revolution. While continuing to implement scrupulously the treaty and to develop further the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, we regard all these things as a powerful driving force and a firm assurance for the success of our people's cause of national construction and defense.

CONCEPTS OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HAILED

BK081612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 7 November editorial: "The Concepts of the Great October Socialist Revolution Are Shining Ever More Brilliantly With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Today, in marking the 67th anniversary of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, our people send the deepest feelings of love, solidarity, friendship, and faithfulness to the fraternal Soviet people. Together with progressive mankind, we are extremely proud of and confident in the successes of historic significance and the bright prospects brought about in the past as well as in the present by the October Revolution to the homeland of Lenin and to the revolutionary undertaking of all nations in the world.

In the current international situation, as mankind is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, all revolutionary and progressive people in the world recognize ever more clearly the invaluable contributions made by the Soviet people to the cause of peace and socialism. Traversing the glorious road opened by the October Revolution over the past almost 7 decades, the Soviet Union has hewed a path for advancing toward socialism, firmly defended the first worker-peasant state in the world, saved mankind from the scourge of fascism [words indistinct] and it is playing a key role in the struggle against the danger of a nuclear war for the defense of peace and life on earth.

In today's great festival, our people welcome the new important achievements recorded by the fraternal Soviet people in the implementation of the resolutions of the CPSU's 26th Congress. The implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan is a process that has brought about drastic changes in the entire socioeconomic life of the Soviet Union. The Soviet economy has developed steadily and created many new factors serving as momentum for the next step of development. In agriculture, the grain and food program has begun to produce considerable results. Despite inclement weather, the total agricultural output of 1983-84 was still greater than that of the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan. The long-term program on soil transformation that has just been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee will be an important factor for further developing agriculture and steadily building the nation's grain reserve.

In industry, communications and transportation, capital construction, and other fields, the Soviet Union has also recorded new achievements and made new progress. The expansion of the unified energy system--the brilliant achievement of completing a year ahead of schedule the Baikal-Amur main line -- a project of the century -- and the progress made by many heavy industry sectors are vivid manifestations of the fine economic development of the Soviet Union. In these days, we have good tidings from the Soviet Union: Numerous labor collectives belonging to various sectors of the national economy have correctly carried out the party's appeal to increase labor productivity by 1 percent over the plan norm and lowering production costs by .5 percent. The material-technical bases of the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union have been made firmer and stronger with each passing day.

The tremendously successful extended space flights of Soviet cosmonauts that set new world records and many marvelous achievements recorded by the Soviet Union in space research have marked as miraculous step of progress of Soviet science and technology.

As the working people's actual income is constantly increasing, the living conditions of the people have gradually improved. The Soviet have also constantly perfected their personality. The ongoing education reform is a task of great political meaning that further improves the quality of study and the education of the young generation, thus better preparing the Soviets for the reality of life.

The significance of the Soviet Union's new achievements lies in their quality. This is reflected in the profound changes that are taking place in the work performed by the party and state organs of the Soviet Union, in the mechanism of economic and social management, in the strengthening of the sense of responsibility, and in the ever more strict and effective level of organization and discipline of the Soviets. These achievements testify to the correctness of the resolutions of the CPSU on the comprehensive and intensive development of the economy in which increasing labor productivity is regarded as the most important orientation for the continued realization of the cause of the October Revolution.

Progressive mankind loves and admires the Soviet Union not only because the Soviet Union is one who has paved the way for the success of realistic socialism but also because this great nation has always served as an impregnable bastion of peace and a reliable prop of the world revolution. The significance of the great victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of which we will celebrate next year, has testified more clearly to the outstanding contributions of the Soviet Union and its historical role toward mankind. Facts obtained over the past few decades show that the Soviet Union has always been loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has struggled untiringly in defiance of sacrifices and hardships for the sake of peace and the sacred rights of nations.

Pursuing its consistent foreign policy of Marxism-Leninism in the complex and dangerous situation of the present-day world, the Soviet Union has done and is doing its best to show to mankind that cause of the danger of a nuclear war lies in the militarist and bellicose policy of U.S.-led imperialism in order to unite all peace-loving forces in the struggle to dispel the danger of a nuclear war, halt the arms race, and advance toward disarmament. At the same time, the Soviet Union has not for a moment ceased to care for increasing the might of the socialist community and to strongly support various revolutionary and progressive movements in the world.

The Soviet Union's important initiatives put forward recently in the statements of Comrade Chernenko at the United Nations and other international forums have clearly attested to the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union and its shining goodwill in the struggle to avert a nuclear disaster, halt the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space, restore detente, and expand cooperation among nations.

Without the existence and steadfastness of the Soviet Union, there would be no revolutionary changes on earth; nor would there be the success of the current struggle for peace and life without the Soviet Union and the socialist community playing the core role in this struggle.

A lesson learned from the victory over fascism shows that we must unite to fight the danger of war before war breaks out and that we must unite closely with the Soviet Union and support the Soviet Union's efforts to prevent the militarist and bellicose forces from breaking the current relative balance of strategic and military forces in the world and to foil their war preparations and aggression plans.

Learning from the valuable experience obtained from the October Revolution and following the path charted by the great President Ho Chi Minh, our people are carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland while performing their lofty international obligations. While realizing this glorious revolutionary cause, our people have always had by their side a great friend and faithful comrade -- the Soviet Union.

Celebrating the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution, our people note with great joy that the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have developed and are developing very satisfactorily both in scale and quality on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Most important is the complete identify of views of the two parties and two Governments of Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the most crucial issues of the current world situation such as on the evaluation of the schemes and strategies of the imperialist and hegemonist forces, on the urgent and most important task of safeguarding world peace, and on the need to strengthen the solidarity and close coordination among the socialist community.

The all-round cooperation between our two parties, two states, and two peoples is being increasingly broadened in a profound and diverse manner characterized by new forms and new substances. The Vietnam-USSR relationship is contributing positively to the success of the revolution in each of the two countries, to strengthening the might of the socialist community, and to the common struggle for various objectives of our times.

Our people assert their full support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. We express our heartfelt gratitude for the disinterested, great, and valuable assistance given by the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union to our cause of national construction and detente.

The meeting this summer between Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong on one side and Comrade Chernenko on the other was of specific importance as it was aimed at broadening and consolidating the Vietnam-USSR relationship. At this meeting, Comrade Chernenko pointed out that the international solidarity with the Vietnamese people while they are building socialism and the all-out support for the fraternal country of Vietnam is a fixed policy of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union. His statement served as a great source of encouragement for our Vietnamese people.

Throughout the Soviet Union, a high-tide movement for creative labor is being initiated in order to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the great war of national defense and to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Communists and working people are resolving their great and complex tasks arising from the stage to build a developed socialist society, a long, historic stage that the Soviet Union is just starting. We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the CPSU led by esteemed Comrade Chernenko, the Soviet Communists and people will be able to resolve successfully all the problems arising from their everyday life and to reach new peaks on their path toward the goals of achieving communism and safeguarding the peace and security of nations.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY DOLGIKH'S VISIT TO HANOI

Airport Welcome

BK131122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] In an atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship and cooperation and the joy of celebrating the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, yesterday 12 November, the people of Hanoi jubilantly welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is paying an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly.

Welcoming the delegation at the Hanoi international airport were Comrades Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Le Trang, acting director of the National Assembly and Council of State Office; and Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Chaplin was also on hand.

A formal reception was solemnly held at the government guest house to welcome the Soviet delegation. Representing the people of the whole country, thousands of flag- and flower-waving citizens lined the Ngo Quyen Street and gathered in front of the government guest house to greet the distinguished Soviet guests.

On hand to receive the delegation were Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman and general secretary of the Council of State; Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee, head of the party Central Committee External Relations Department, and chairman of the National Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations; Tran Tan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and many other comrades. Also present were Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires Kem Mongkol, and numerous Soviet specialists and cadres currently working in our country.

At 1600, the motorcade of the distinguished guests arrived from the Hanoi international airport and stopped in front of the government guest house amid the warm applause of the representatives of the hospitable people of all strata in Hanoi and the rousing sound of drum-beating by children. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho went to the official limousine to shake hands and warmly embrace Comrade Dolgikh and the other delegates. The distinguished guests cordially shook hands with and greeted our leaders. The good nieces and nephews of Uncle Ho rushed forward to present the delegates with bouquets of fresh flowers of the Hanoi capital.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho then guided Comrade Dolgikh and the other delegates on a walk during which the guests returned the greetings of the Hanoi people. In front of the veranda of the government guest house, a VPA honor guard presented arms to salute the distinguished Soviet guests.

Talks With Nguyen Huu Tho

OW131329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Talks were held today at the Presidential Palace between our National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present at the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Comrades Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman and concurrently general secretary of the Council of State; Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; Nguyen Hoa, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Oil and Natural Gas General Department; Le Trang, acting director of the Offices of the National Assembly and State Council; and Nguyen Thi Hieu, national assemblywoman and labor hero.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Dinkov, deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet minister of gas industry; Karpov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, editor in chief of NOVYY MIR magazine, and secretary of the USSR Union of Writers; Popov; Rustamova member of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and weaver at the (Markilan Atlat) textile combine in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; and Seidov, deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaydzan Soviet Socialist Republic. Also present was Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

The two delegations informed each other of the activities of the SRV National Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet and exchanged views on world issues of mutual concern.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship and complete identity of views on all the issues discussed.

RELEASE OF DETAINED THAI FISHERMEN REPORTED

OW131211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] In accordance with the humanitarian and lenient policy of the SRV Government and in response to Thailand's request made by Mr Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the House of Representatives of Thailand, on the occasion of his friendship visit to Vietnam early this year, the Kien Giang Provincial People's Committee has decided to release 86 crewmen of the Thai trawlers captured for encroaching on, and illegal fishing in, Vietnam's territorial waters off Kien Giang Province.

These 86 fishermen were handed over on 12 November to the Thai side in Ho Chi Minh City for their return home.

PHAM VAN DONG ON FOOD SHORTAGES, FOREIGN TIES

PM131635 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Nov 84 p 6

[Interview with SRV Premier Pham Van Dong by "C.B." in Vietnam -- date not given]

[Text] [C.B.] Mr Premier, Vietnam's economic and food situation is worrying, in the view of all observers. How do you view this situation?

[Pham Van Dong] It is true that we are in a very difficult economic situation in view of what has happened in the past few years and what is happening now. Our population's health is suffering, but from this viewpoint we have done a number of things despite our lack of resources. We have done what we could to improve our people's health and, indeed, it is better.

As for the situation regarding children, I must tell you it is serious. We do not have all the necessary resources, especially as regards nutrition, but also in the health care and education spheres. We lack a great many things. I sometimes make superhuman efforts to obtain a little milk, and this goes on for weeks. We are very poor....

[C.B.] Does this mean you are seeking more foreign aid, both bilateral and multilateral?

[Pham Van Dong] This is quite clear: I will accept any aid which might be given. Do what you can: Be it UN member organizations or the French people. It is our children who are at stake, and in a way they are your children.

[C.B.] But one of the reasons for the freeze on foreign aid is various aspects of Vietnam's policy toward those who want to leave the country, and the existence of reeducation camps. What is your reply to these criticisms?

[Pham Van Dong] You can tell all those gentlemen that our children should not be held responsible for what is happening in Kampuchea. Well, really! There are people who have gone so far as to write that the aid given by UNICEF might be used in the war in Kampuchea...! Ask them for me: Are you men, are you human beings? Vietnam's image is still an image which corresponds to what men think they see in it. Vietnam is a people struggling for their independence and freedom, not only for themselves but for other peoples.

These men (those who criticize Vietnam's policy) are making every effort to make us bleed. No, we are not bleeding! We are making every effort to develop ourselves despite them. They are going to lose the game, as they have lost other more important ones. These are rearguard battles...!

[C.B.] How do you place Vietnam's policy in the regional context, in relations to the neighboring countries?

[Pham Van Dong] We remain ourselves against all the odds. We want peace above all: If there is a people who wants peace in order to experience a different kind of life, it is the Vietnamese people. But that peace cannot be achieved alone....

[C.B.] What aspects of its relations with foreign countries would Vietnam like to develop in particular?

[Pham Van Dong] We want to develop trade with the African countries and, more generally, South-South relations. As for North-South dialogue....not all governments are sincere; far from it. We have so much in common with France.... We are peoples who are made to love each other, to understand each other, and to cooperate. We need friendship. Many French people think they have become a second-class people. I do not think so. France can do a very great deal in Vietnam, perhaps primarily in the cultural sphere. When the men of my generation have died, who will still be able to speak French in my country?

You find us optimistic on the whole? Yes, my secrets are walking and optimism. [as published] Without that weapon how would we have survived what happened?

BRIEFS

USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION CHAPTER -- Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association chapter of the photo and film company under the Hanoi Cultural and Information Service, made its public appearance today on the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution and the company's 25th anniversary (Nov. 7). Present at the ceremony were Viktor Boldanov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy; Nong Quoc Chan, vice minister of culture, and many other officials. The company was awarded the certificate of merit of the Council of Ministers on the occasion of its 25th anniversary its achievements over the past years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 7 Nov 84 OW]

AustraliaHAYDEN WARNS FRANCE OVER PACIFIC TESTING

BK081023 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Australian Government has warned it will take further protest action against French nuclear tests in the South Pacific if it is returned in next month's general election. The pledge, made by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, in Sydney today, came after an official government study found that the tests could be conducted safely within France. The study contradicted French claims that the tests could not be conducted within France on geological grounds.

Mr Hayden said his government's advice had been that the only problem in using France for tests had been political and not technical. He said he had discussed further protests with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, but the form they would take had not yet been decided. The foreign minister added that his government would make it quite clear that Australians were outraged by nuclear testing in their immediate neighborhood. Mr Hayden also predicted that the Pacific would be a nuclear-free zone within 2 years although the zone would be in place even sooner.

He said a treaty would be presented to the world by Australia in association with New Zealand and the countries of the South Pacific Forum. It would then be relatively simple to link with the nuclear-free zone already established in Latin America. Mr Hayden said the nuclear-free zone would not interfere with security arrangements between Australia and the United States.

On other issues Mr Hayden criticized France for its handling of the independence movement in New Caledonia. He said all Pacific countries agreed that New Caledonia should be given meaningful independence as soon and as smoothly as possible. Mr Hayden also accused France of misunderstanding the growing concern about New Caledonia felt throughout the Pacific region. The foreign minister said he did not want to criticize a friendly government, but Australia believed France's actions were not in the best interests of the region, including Australia.

BRIEFS

PRC LAWYER EXCHANGE PROGRAM -- Australia and China have signed an agreement for a lawyer exchange program to assist the expanding commercial and economic links between the two countries. At a ceremony in Canberra today, the federal attorney general, Senator Evans, and the Chinese justice minister, Zou Yu, signed a memorandum of understanding outlining the objectives and arrangements for the scheme. Under the agreement, Chinese and Australian judges, academics, legal advisers, and practicing lawyers will work under an exchange program for up to 2 years. Senator Evans said the agreement would emphasize trade and business law. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Nov 84 BK]

PAPEKS ON REAGAN REELECTION, U.S. POLICY

BK100739 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA thinks that President Ronald Reagan's reelection to a second term in office will give him a greater role and more responsibility mainly regarding his role in creating international peace. BERITA YUDHA also thinks that President Reagan has already been burdened with the heavy responsibilities of his country's important interests, put upon him by the American people. As the leader of a superpower, President Reagan has never shirked from involvement in international issues, especially when the United States itself is following with interest the current important world developments.

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA notes that the confidence the U.S. population has placed in President Reagan will further foster better relations with the other world leaders, including those from Asia. Indonesia and the other Asian countries have a similar expectation. With that, this daily does not doubt that the moment President Reagan's landslide victory was announced numerous congratulatory greetings poured in to Washington from almost every nook and cranny of the world. This paper further expresses the hope that, in Reagan's second term of office, the United States will be more progressive, using its strength to create and foster world peace.

KOMPAS thinks that new developments, especially in economic and foreign affairs, will emerge only during President Reagan's second term in office and will depend on his new cabinet lineup. KOMPAS predicts that there will be no major shake-up in the new administration, and because of this, it predicts that there will no major policy change. According to KOMPAS, the administration will continue to give priority to its plan of gaining the support of third countries against communist countries and to aid the United States in maintaining global peace.

PELITA says that there are still many issues to be settled and that President Reagan has never hesitated to take action on behalf of any nation regardless of what the results might be. PELITA hopes that during his second term in office, the President will adhere to the people's reflective humanitarian desires, especially of those outside the United States -- notably those in developing countries -- and will not look out just for U.S. interests.

OKHTAR ON PNG SECURITY FOR VERIFICATION TEAM

BK091322 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Indonesia believes that the PNG should still clarify security arrangements for the safety of the Indonesian verification team before the team resumes its task. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen in Indonesia today that the PNG reply to the Indonesian protest note is not clear enough and should be studied in detail, because in its note the PNG simply expressed regret over the assault incident and promised to provide security arrangement so that the planned visit of the verification team to the southern camps can be held as earlier agreed upon by both sides. Minister Mokhtar stressed that in order to avoid similar incidents from taking place, Indonesia should know in advance the detailed security preparations being promised by the PNG.

FOREIGN MINISTER: TRADE WITH PRC 'SENSIBLE'

BK101539 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja believes that the idea of opening a direct trade link with the PRC is sensible because other ASEAN countries, which have similar export commodities, have opened such links with the PRC.

Minister Mokhtar said this when answering a query by Theo Sambuaga, and member of the parliament's Commission I from the Functional Group faction during a parliamentary hearing in Jakarta today. During the hearing chaired by the commission's chairman, Ismail Metareum, Minister Mokhtar stated that the idea of opening of a direct trade link with the PRC is just an indication or a trend. Therefore, the plan must first be discussed with the Trade Department and the Defense and Security Department.

Answering another query by the commission members, Minister Mokhtar stated there is always a risk in opening a direct trade link, but it is far smaller than what it was 20 years ago as a result of the changing situation in the PRC.

MOKHTAR LEAVES JAKARTA FOR ASEAN-EEC MEETING

BK101630 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this evening left Jakarta for Dublin, Ireland, to attend the 5th ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting. He did not give a press conference at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, but Foreign Affairs Department Secretary General Sudarmono said the ASEAN-EEC meeting in Dublin is aimed at discussing bilateral relations between the two groups, including economic and trade relations.

Speaking in Jakarta yesterday, Minister Mokhtar admitted the difficulties in penetrating the European market due to the economic problems faced by EEC member-countries. However, Minister Mokhtar expressed confidence that the current situation will change so that both ASEAN and the EEC will be ready to upgrade their trade relations.

STEPS, TAKEN TO PROMOTE EAST EUROPE TRADE TIES

BK080726 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Indonesia recorded a 0.03-percent inflation rate in October. This was disclosed by Information Minister Harmoko at the Bina Graha Presidential Office this afternoon following a limited cabinet session on economic, financial, and industrial affairs.

In addition, the session took steps to promote economic and trade relations with East European countries as a followup to the recent visit by an Indonesian delegation led by Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Ali Wardhana to the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. The steps include immediate formation of an economic cooperation coordination team and a trade coordination team and authorization to Indonesian embassies in the countries concerned to issue visas. The communications minister has been instructed to appoint shipping companies immediately to act as a general shipping agents for East European countries.

During its visit to the four East European countries, the Indonesian delegation signed protocols on economic and trade cooperation and technical assistance.

MURDANI ON ROLE OF MUSLIM SCHOLARS, TEACHERS

BK081609 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The government has never limited the propagation of Islamic teaching carried out by Muslim scholars, as long as it does not deviate from the teachings of the religion itself. Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani said this before 850 all East Java Muslim scholars in Kediri this morning. He stressed that the roles of Muslim scholars are significant in promoting national stability and in developing peace in their own areas. In view of that, it is to be hoped that Muslim scholars will always be vigilant against elements which intend to break and divide unity.

Armed Forces Commander General Murdani, who was accompanied by the commander of 2d defense territory command, 8th Brawijaya Military Region Commander Major General Sularso, as well as Governor Wahono visited the Nirboyo private religious school in Kediri, which now has 2,500 religious pupils.

Discusses Keeping Order

BK121425 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] The Armed Forces commander, General L.B. Murdani, has made it clear that the Indonesian Government does not want to corner Muslims. Gen L.B. Murdani made the remark at an informal get-together with Muslim scholars from Central Java and Yogyakarta at the (Futuhiyah) Islamic Study Center in Mragen, Demak, today. He said that the development of the life of religious society is a most important matter because religious life is inseparable from the life of the Indonesian people in achieving justice and prosperity.

According to Gen. L.B. Murdani, religious life in Indonesia is a need of the people to achieve secure, orderly, and prosperous life based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. He expected Muslim scholars to actively participate in maintaining order and security around Islamic study centers against provocative elements.

MAHATHIR CRITICISM, WARNING TO LOCAL NEWSMEN

BK101013 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has criticized some Malaysian newsmen for allowing themselves to be used by foreigners who dislike seeing the success of the nation. The prime minister expressed his regret over local journalists who write in foreign newspapers criticizing the ridiculing their own country. They are even willing to revile their own nation, the country's leaders, and their rulers. The prime minister was speaking at the presentation of journalism awards in Subang Jaya, outside Kuala Lumpur last night.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir warned the newspapers of the dangers of succumbing to the temptations of giving their readers what they wanted. Such an attitude should be done away with immediately before it got out of hand and prove detrimental to society. Describing such an attitude as a dangerous disease if left unchecked, the prime minister said the newspapers must avoid matters which will leave negative effects on the community. He pointed out that responsible newspapers should be able to attune themselves to the needs of the people.

KYODO REPORTS ARREST OF FORMER ASEAN HEAD

OW100207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 10 KYODO -- A former secretary-general of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) was arrested by military police in Jakarta Thursday. Lt. Gen. Dharsono was ASEAN's first secretary-general. He also served as Indonesian ambassador to Thailand and Kampuchea, and recently retired as battalion commander of the Siliwangi Military Division in West Java. He was removed from his ASEAN position in 1978 after he criticized the regime of Indonesian President Suharto.

No reason was given for Dharsono's arrest, but sources in Jakarta said he was one of three high-ranking officers who had been called before Jakarta prosecutors several times over his part in the distribution of a so-called "white paper" denouncing the government for its handling of fundamentalist Islamic student rioting at Tandjungpriok riot last September.

The sources said that retired Navy Vice Adm. Ali Sadikin and retired former Police Chief General Hoegeng have also been questioned over the white paper, which said that the government had "distorted" the incident, in which at least 20 members of Islamic youth, a student group, were killed in clashes with the military. The sources said that bombs exploded in Jakarta at the Bank of Central Asia and at several places in the city's Chinatown in October following the riots.

Bank of Central Asia and at several places in the city's Chinatown in October following the riots. They added that Dharsono could be charged with organizing a number of Islamic youth meetings at which he allegedly incited the students to retaliate against the military.

His son Hendra, who visited Dharsono at Jakarta military prison, said that a number of plain-clothed men had taken the general from his Jakarta residence, saying that city military Commander Maj. Gen. Tri Soetrisno wanted to have a meeting with him. His son said that he refused to sign an arrest warrant and was taken to the military prison.

Gen. Dharsono was originally removed from his ASEAN position after he told students in Bandung that the Indonesian military was not sensitive to the people's aspirations, and accused it of merely preserving power without giving civilians a chance to function effectively.

MOKHTAR ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

BK081607 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Jakarta on Wednesday night held a reception commemorating the 67th anniversary of the Socialist Great Revolution. The observance was marked with a joint toast led by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia, Stanislav I. Semivolos, to the health of President Suharto and President Konstantin Chernenko.

MALAYSIAPAPER REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER

BK121357 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri. -- The government White Paper tabled in Parliament today named PAS [(Pan-Islamic Party)] and the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) as responsible for exploiting the Islamic religion for their own political ends and for extremist activities undermining national security. It said that some of the PAS activities had not only offered an opportunity to the CPM but had actually assisted the struggle of the communists.

Also named were seven groups whose leaders had propagated deviant forms of Islam to gain followers to help promote their selfish interests. They were also mentioned as being threats to public order and national security. Among those named by the 20-page white paper were the Tentara Sabilullah or Pertubuhan Angkatan Sabilullah, Tentara Allah Di Bumi (God's Army on Earth), and the Golongan Ruhaniah (Spiritual Group).

Most of the groups were militant in nature and when the government arrested and detained the leaders it also seized an assortment of light weapons, including pistols, ammunition, hand grenades, flags and uniforms.

The white paper, entitled Threat to Muslim Unity and National Security, also named three PAS leaders who were involved in the Pertubuhan Angkatan Sabilullah.

It also identified more than a dozen PAS leaders who had issued Fatwa (religious rulings) branding Muslims who were not their followers or supporters as Kafir (infidels).

These leaders had picked UMNO [United Malays National Organization] and its members and supporters as special targets for their "mengkafir" activities.

The paper showed that the PAS boycott of Muslims other than its members and supporters in Terengganu, Kelantan and Kedah following the issuing of the FATWA on mengkafir had disrupted the harmony and peace of the people.

Of late, incidents resulting from such propaganda, instigation and provocation had spread to several states in Peninsular Malaysia, including Perlis, Johor and Perak. In some of these incidents the people were instigated to oppose the government and to refrain from participating in government development projects.

There were also instances when the people were instigated to forcibly resist the police who had turned up to break up their illegal assemblies.

The disunity among the Muslims resulting from the Mengkafir activities was quickly exploited by the CPM. It began to appeal to the Muslims who had been made to feel disaffected with the government through the propaganda of some of the PAS leaders.

In a manifesto issued on May 1, 1984, the CPM declared as one of its current programmes:

"To expand patriotism among Muslims to oppose suppression and to fight for justice, to oppose the ruling power's reactionary acts that use religion to remain in power, and to assist madrasah, surau and mosques."

In view of this the paper said the "nation has been threatened by elements and groups that have maliciously twisted and misinterpreted the teachings of Islam for their own purposes and interests.

"Their activities have caused confusion and hatred, and also anger and enmity among the Malay/Muslim community.

"This situation has undermined public order and national security," it said.

The white paper further said that the CPM had exploited the situation to weaken the people's resilience in their opposition to the communist threat and influence. It pointed out that the Islamic religion and the unity of the Malay/Muslim community had so far been the bulwark against the communist influence and menace.

The government will not permit the erosion of this bulwark against the communist threat. In view of this, the government would continue to assimilate Islamic values' stage by stage in its efforts to develop society and the nation.

The paper concluded that these subversive activities had given the impression that Muslims in Malaysia were in a minority and were being suppressed while in reality the government was doing everything it could to propagate the Islamic message.

"Therefore, it is the duty of the elected government to take legal action to protect national unity, the purity and integrity of Islam and public order and national security," it added.

PAS Reaction

BK121714 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] feels that the white paper on religious extremism will not affect its struggle to strengthen Islam in the country. Its deputy president, Haji Fadzil Mohamed Noor, said this was because the white paper lacked substance and its contents were already public knowledge.

PAS has therefore shelved its plans to produce a green book to reply to the white paper, he added in a statement. He noted that the government had to produce the white paper to fulfil its promise. The promise had to be fulfilled even if the government had to include material on political developments during the era of Datuk Asri Haji Muda (former PAS president) and former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Therefore, this had not made the paper white, but a "kertas kelabu asap" (a discoloured paper) instead, said Haji Fadzil.

PAS said the white paper merely represented part of the diaries of officials submitted to the home affairs minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, for his endorsement. Haji Fadzil said the records of speeches by PAS youth leaders which were claimed to contain instigatory remarks were just ordinary statements made in a democratic society and their speeches did not deviate from the teachings of Islam. They were made in the public interest to rectify shortcomings in the administration.

On the boycotts, two imam incidents and separate graves for UMNO [United Malays National Organization] and PAS people, he said these were signs that the Barisan Nasional government had failed to solve the kafir mangkafir [infidelity] issue.

Haji Fadzil said there was no basis for the government's charges that PAS had manipulated Koranic verses and the Sunnah Rasul (Sayings of the Prophet) as the allegations were not supported by proof. The paper did not mention what verses had been manipulated by PAS, he added.

Haji Fadzil noted that the argument offered by Tunku Abdul Rahman during his tenure of premiership that Islamic activities could benefit the communists was still being used by the 2M Administration. It seems that there is no difference between Tunku's regime and that of the regime believing in the Malay Dilemma, said Haji Fadzil.

Editorial on White Paper

BK121409 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Nov 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Extremely Disturbing"]

[Text] The white paper on religious extremism and its threat to internal security, tabled in parliament yesterday, itemises in graphic detail the extent and consequences of activities that are a definite threat to social and political order. It also very clearly exposes the personal or political motivation underlying those activities which only use religion as a cloak and as a cynical instrument in the pursuit of power. It further demonstrates how divisions among Malays and Muslims, and the very instrument of religion itself, are being used by the Malayan Communist Party, for the first time, to appeal to and drive a wedge between the Malays.

It is clear for all to see the accusation by PAS [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] leaders that people in UMNO [United Malays National Organization] are not Muslims, which is against the very teaching of Islam itself. Indeed this is the very reason for the debate between the two parties, which has been cancelled, being broached at all. In the debate about the debate this point was lost. PAS, to boot, not only accuses UMNO and its members of being kafirs, but also preaches that all action against them is justified and that the system upon which this country is founded is flawed in Islam. Apart from divisions among the Malays in the villages, there is an attack on the whole concept of multiracial cooperation and government. On the other hand, when PAS was in power (in Kelantan) and a partner in Barisan Nasional, not a squeak on these matters which it now so gravely pronounces upon was heard -- pointing, in all clarity, to a singular political motivation. The tactic, using religion, is pernicious, and only seeks to frighten simple village folk at their most vulnerable point into supporting PAS.

The consequences of the split in the Malay community has been given absolutely no consideration. Father and son don't speak to each other. Husband and wife turn away from each other. Brothers have hate, not love, for one another. The divisions in life are taken right to the grave. This has never happened before in Malay society. It is most alarming.

The communists who have never before been able to appeal to the Malays are now taking advantage of the situation by trying to reach them through support of the PAS contention that UMNO is un-Islamic. They are now trying to convince Malays that communists support the true cause of Islam by portraying themselves as concerned by this matter of UMNO being un-Islamic. One main reason why the communists have not been able to make a breakthrough in Malaysia is their inability to get to the Malays, mainly based on Malay aversion to Marxist atheism. Now, thanks to PAS, and the free use of religion for political ends, they are intensifying efforts to win over the Malays.

All this is extremely disturbing. And if the non-Malays think it is a side-show as far as they are concerned, they have another thing coming. They should read what PAS AND other religious extremists have to say about cooperation between races. They should recognise the consequences of Malay division on the forces of moderation in Malaysian politics which have hitherto been the characteristic of UMNO political leadership in this country. Any shift in the direction of religious extremism spells trouble for all. Division among the Malays, if it became the order of the day, can only result in uncertainty and instability. Nobody gains from it, not even PAS. Least of all the non-Malays who will become a political irrelevance as the centre, moderation, comes under attack

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW WELCOMES REAGAN REELECTION

BK081339 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mr Lee Kuan Yew has sent his warmest congratulations to President Reagan on his resplendent victory in the U.S. presidential election. The prime minister said it is a well deserved verdict on the 4-year record of outstanding leadership which has restored the confidence and optimism of the American people in their future. Mr Lee Kuan Yew points out that this resurgent American confidence [words indistinct] an enormous potential for strengthening America and her friends and allies. He is confident that during President Reagan's second term of office, the American leader will resolve some of the major outstanding issues, which he can now address with added strength. Mr Lee adds that another 4 years of strong and decisive leadership from the United States is a great factor for peace, stability, and growth in the world.

MARCOS TELLS U.S. SENATOR OF GOVERNMENT STABILITY

HK131104 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] President Marcos today said that the country's political and economic stability will keep the nation safe from the threat of communism. Mr Marcos said this to visiting U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd during a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting in Malacanang. The president told Senator Dodd that the communists do not pose a threat to the government at present and that the Philippines has no plans to ask the Americans for military aid at this time since the Armed Forces are still in control of the situation. It should be remembered that, in his speech to the Armed Forces Reserve Command, the president said neither bullets nor ballots can topple the present administration. This was proven by the recent election.

President Marcos repeated his intention to run again for president in 1987, by which time he said that the Philippines will have overcome the economic crisis by means of the steps outlined in the economic recovery program.

OPPOSITION MAYOR KILLED; INVESTIGATION ORDERED

HK141036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos was scheduled to leave today for Zamboanga City to personally head the investigation of the slaying of Mayor Cesar Climaco. Gen Ramos was ordered to go to Zamboanga this morning by President Marcos after news of Climaco's death was received. The mayor was shot and killed by an unknown assailant while he was checking on the damage in a nightclub which burned down in Zamboanga last night. According to a PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY report, Climaco was shot in the head and died at a hospital in Zamboanga City. He had been elected as a member of the Batasang Pambansa but chose to remain mayor in Zamboanga.

AGRAVA BOARD PANEL DECLINES MARCOS DIRECTIVE

OW132343 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Agrava fact-finding board and its legal panel will come out with opposing replies to the president's directive that they assist the tanodbayan in the speedy resolution of the Aquino case. The legal panel, headed by General Counsel Andres Narvasa, will decline the president's order in a letter to be submitted to the president tomorrow for the details, here's Jose Carlos.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] The board, chaired by Carazon Agrava, has reportedly failed to meet this afternoon to agree on a common stand. Sources said Agrava is inclined to assist the tanodbayan. The legal panel's position was revealed this afternoon by Deputy General Counsel Mario Ongkiko, who said that he and attorney Albino Arriero adopted Narvasa's letter, declining the president's appointment. Ongkiko said only Deputy General Counsel Francisco Villa decided to assist the tanodbayan as an investigator.

Narvasa, in a talk with KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News, however, refused to give details of his letter to the president except that it will be a long one.

[Narvasa] My own draft, I'm going to have to ask the other members of the former legal panel what their sentiments are. If they coincide with mine, maybe we'll decide to send a common letter or maybe even separate letters expressing the same views. And I also have to try to find out what the views are of such of the members of the board as are still around, as are around at the moment.

[Carlos] Mrs Agrava declined too to categorically state her position until she has conferred with the other members, as well as with the legal panel. This, however, did not materialize. She took some steps upon receiving the president's letter last Sunday.

[Agrava] (?Yesterday), I issued a memorandum to all the members of the board, as well as the legal panel, asking them for their reaction to the president's letter. And I believe all these letters of mine were received yesterday. I am now waiting for their replies which, I anticipate, I will probably get sometime today.

[Carlos] Meanwhile, the tanodbayan is continuously reviewing the board's two reports to determine a case against indicated soldiers and a civilian. Manuel Herrera, chairman of the three-man tanodbayan legal panel said, without the board's assistance, it will take a longer time for the tanodbayan to resolve the Aquino case.

[Herrera] Yes, but they might change their mind because of the letter. So, if they change their mind and they decide to help us, then it will be good for everybody.

[Carlos] For his part, Tanodbayan Justice Bernardo Fernandez appeared unhappy with the board and legal panel's uncooperative attitude. He said the board and the legal panel broke a prior agreement with them to assist the tanodbayan.

[Fernandez] There are so many people who talk a lot about this. There are some who even are supposed to be good lawyers, and they're talking as if they're not lawyers any more. For example, many people do not realize what we are trying to do here, or what we are doing actually. You know we are conducting a preliminary investigation. We've not charged anybody. In a preliminary investigation, you have to have a complainant and a respondent, and the investigator is a sort of a refereee.

This morning, the mother and sister of the late Rolando Galman filed a complaint before the tanodbayan against NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] Director Jolly Bugarin for alleged arbitrary detention. In their complaint, Mrs Saturnina Galman and daughter Marlene said they were detained by the NBI for 57 days last year, on the pretext of protecting them from the followers of the assassinated Benigno Aquino, Jr. Through their counsel, attorney Lupino Lazaro, Mrs Galman and Marlene asked the tanodbayan to immediately file the charges before the sandiganbayan and order Bugarin's suspension.
[end recording]

GEN RAMOS HINTS AT REVAMPING ARMED FORCES

OW132345 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Military and police operatives have launched a massive hunt for three persons believed responsible for the series of hotel fires in Metro Manila and elsewhere. The identities of the suspects are being withheld so as not to hamper the progress of the investigation.

Acting Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos said the initial findings showed a clear pattern of arson in all the hotel fires. Ramos bared these developments during a press conference this afternoon at Camp Aguinaldo. Edwin Fargas has the details.

[Begin recording] Gen Fidel Ramos told newsmen today that investigators are keeping a close watch on hotel employees and security officers present during the blazes, who could provide clues as to the cause of the fires that hit such hotels as Pines, Ambassador, Las Palmas, Pacific, and Grand. The series of fires caused the deaths of several persons and destroyed property estimated at millions of pesos. In the same press conference, Ramos said he appreciated the confidence the president had given him, but he said his powers are limited by the constraints imposed by his position, which he occupies in an acting capacity. Ramos gave the assurance, however, that he was the full support of the commanding generals and other staff officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Ramos also hinted at a forthcoming revamp of the Armed Forces. On national security, Ramos identified four major threats; namely, the Communist Party, the secessionist rebels, armed groups of private interest, and organized criminal syndicates. Despite his lack of authority, Ramos promised to properly discharge his functions and duties. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER TOLENTINO'S SIGNATURE FORGED

HK140734 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has warned against unscrupulous persons who use the name of Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and falsify his signature to victimize Japanese businessmen interested in buying or leasing real estate properties of the Philippine Government in Japan. The warning was issued following the ministry's discovery of a case where Tolentino's signature was forged on a supposed letter to the president of a big Japanese corporation.

BATASAN APPROVES 1985 NATIONAL BUDGET

HK140736 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa yesterday [13 November] approved on the third and final reading the 66.1 billion peso national budget for 1985 which the government hopes will generate productivity and stabilize the economy. The coalesced opposition, speaking through minority floor leader Jose B. Laurel Jr. strongly opposed the passage of the money measure despite cuts amounting to 1.2 billion pesos. The original budgetary proposal, as embodied in Cabinet Bill No. 1, was for 67.3 billion pesos. The Batasang Pambansa also decided to retain the name of opposition lawmaker Aquilino Pimentel Jr in the Batasan, but with a notation that he is restrained by the Supreme Court from discharging the function of member of parliament. The move was adopted unanimously after the motion on Member of Parliament Antonio Cuenco seeking to reinstate Pimentel's name in the Batasan roll was amended by MP Luis Villafuerte, who suggested that Pimentel's name be followed by an asterisk to indicate the existence of a restraining order against him.

INQUIRY BEGINS ON MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT LOAN

OW132357 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The formal inquiry into the alleged diversion and misappropriation of millions of dollars out of a government-guaranteed loan by a government-owned corporation and a private entity has begun.

The initial hearing took place this morning at the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] building in San Juan. David Nye was there.

[Begin recording] Held by KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Taiwitawi Member of Parliament Celso Palma, the subcommittee on securities reviewed the allegations contained in Resolution No. 92, primarily introduced by Batangas MP Hernando Perez. The resolution claims that Asian Reliability Co., Inc., headed by Vicente (Chuydian), obtained a \$25 million loan from the Credit Swiss First Boston -- a foreign banking institution -- with the full guarantee of Philippine Export and Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp., a government-owned and-controlled corporation. Records show that the loan was supposed to be used in the country to establish the following projects. tool and die manufacturing, precision equipment manufacturing, gold and silver and water fabrication, and semiconductor manufacturing.

It is alleged that instead of using the proceeds of the loan for these purposes, about \$19.3 million from the loan was diverted to unnamed U.S.-based companies. Mr Perez said that certain sectors suspected collusion between the management of Philippine export and Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp and Asian Reliability, (Dianetics) Inc., Business Computer Systems, and or (Chuydian) in their diversion of the loan or at least negligence on the part of Philippine export, which led to such a diversion. The subcommittee will look deeper in to the case.

Meanwhile, a security subcommittee was also expected to study another resolution calling for investigation of the SEC on the appointment of receivers of distressed corporations and partnerships and in the exercise of quasijudicial functions.
[end recording]

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